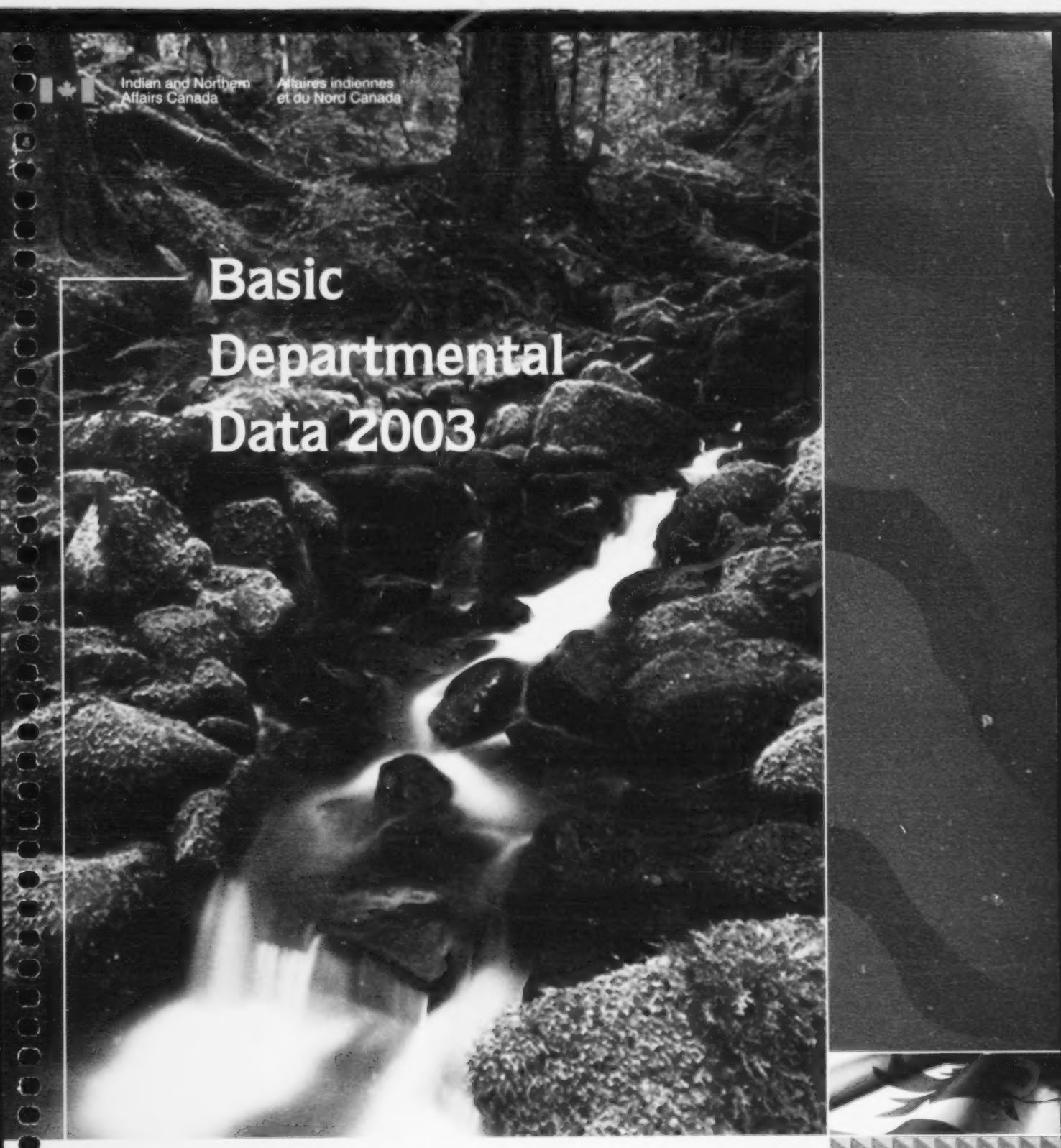

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NOTE TO USERS

Most of the data found in this publication are based on departmental administrative databases. Population counts are taken from the Indian Register and reflect a reporting date of December 31 of any given year.

Readers are advised that all socio-economic data pertaining to the Registered Indians will be available in Census Publications soon to be released by Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Finally, the user is cautioned that data may be different from previously reported editions, as a result of edit reviews of historical data. Also, numbers may differ slightly from previous releases due to the availability of more current program data or departmental revisions. "Revised" will be indicated at the top of all pages where tables contain revisions to an historical series. Data in the chapter entitled *The North* pertain to the total population (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) unless otherwise indicated. Statistics for this report are derived primarily from departmental administrative data sources.

INTRODUCTION

Basic Departmental Data (BDD) provides a comprehensive portrait of the demographic, social and economic conditions of all Registered Indians and Canadians living north of 60°. Essentially descriptive, BDD has tried to maintain continuity with past events while providing an accurate portrait of the changing circumstances of First Nations and Northerners.

Subjects covered in BDD include population, health, education, social conditions, and housing. For each subject area, information is presented in textual, graphic and tabular formats. Each page contains highlights pertaining to the tabular and graphical information, and notes and sources are indicated at the bottom of each table. The Glossary includes definitions of basic terms used throughout the publication.

It is important to note in this publication, the word "Indian" means a Registered Indian. A person with status within the meaning of the *Indian Act*, whose name appears on the Indian Register as maintained by INAC, is a Registered Indian. In June 1985, amendments to the *Indian Act* were passed by Parliament. These changes, known as the Bill C-31 amendments, restore Indian status and membership rights to individuals and their children who had been enfranchised because of certain clauses contained in the *Indian Act*.

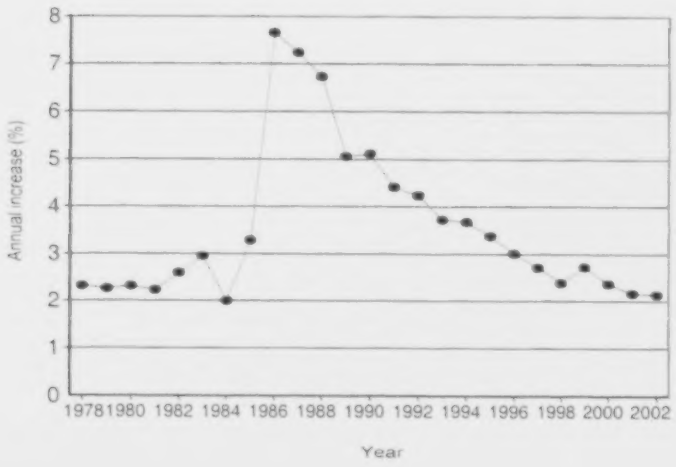
In 2002, Registered Indians were affiliated with one of the 614 bands located across Canada. Please note that Nunavut, Canada's newest territory, was established in April 1, 1999. As such, the availability of data for Nunavut is limited in this issue of BDD.

SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHICS

1.1 Registered Indian Population

Figure 1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population, Canada, 1978 to 2002



Highlights

- Since 1978, fluctuation of the Registered Indian population has been considerable, largely due to the 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act*.
- The 1985 amendment to the *Indian Act*, (Bill C-31), is reflected in the graph, with the percentage change nearly quadrupling in size.

Source: 1978-2002 Indian Register, INAC.

1.1 Registered Indian Population (continued)

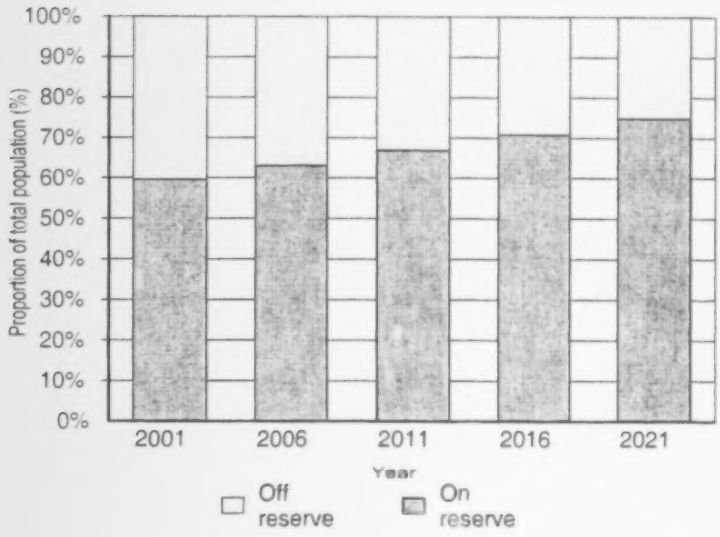
Table 1.1 Percentage Change in Registered Indian Population by Gender, Canada, 1978 to 2002

	Male		Female		Total	
Year	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Population	% Change
1978	153,039	-	149,710	-	302,749	-
1979	156,336	2.2	153,252	2.4	309,588	2.3
1980	159,740	2.2	156,997	2.4	316,737	2.3
1981	162,968	2.0	160,814	2.4	323,782	2.2
1982	166,865	2.4	165,313	2.8	332,178	2.6
1983	171,510	2.8	170,458	3.1	341,968	2.9
1984	174,801	1.9	174,008	2.1	348,809	2.0
1985	179,959	3.0	180,282	3.6	360,241	3.3
1986	191,640	6.5	196,189	8.8	387,829	7.7
1987	204,226	6.6	211,672	7.9	415,898	7.2
1988	217,053	6.3	226,831	7.2	443,884	6.7
1989	227,942	5.0	238,395	5.1	466,337	5.1
1990	239,764	5.2	250,414	5.0	490,178	5.1
1991	250,371	4.4	261,420	4.4	511,791	4.4
1992	260,944	4.2	272,517	4.2	533,461	4.2
1993	270,790	3.8	282,526	3.7	553,316	3.7
1994	280,742	3.7	292,915	3.7	573,657	3.7
1995	290,175	3.4	302,875	3.4	593,050	3.4
1996	299,040	3.1	311,834	3.0	610,874	3.0
1997	307,211	2.7	320,224	2.7	627,435	2.7
1998	314,577	2.4	327,837	2.4	642,414	2.4
1999	323,140	2.7	336,750	2.7	659,890	2.7
2000	330,883	2.4	344,616	2.3	675,499	2.4
2001	338,208	2.2	351,893	2.1	690,101	2.2
2002	345,409	2.1	359,442	2.1	704,851	2.1

Source: 1978-2002 Indian Register, INAC.

1.2 Population Projections

Figure 1.2 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Residence, Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, and 2021



Highlights

- Over the next 20 years, the total Registered Indian population could increase by 34%, from approximately 703,800 in 2001 to slightly less than 940,000 in 2021.
- Over the same period, the on-reserve population could grow quite substantially if the migration assumption (net inflow to reserves) proves correct over time. The proportion of Registered Indians living on reserve could increase from an estimated 60% in 2001 to 75% in 2021. Conversely, the off-reserve proportion and corresponding five-year annual growth rates could decline during the period.

Notes: 1. Numbers rounded to nearest 100. Average annual growth rate (AAGR) and percentage distributions calculated on unrounded data.
2. Projections based on the December 31, 2000 Indian Register population adjusted for the late and under reporting of life events.

Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 2001-2021, INAC, 2003.

1.2 Population Projections (continued)

Table 1.2 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Residence, Canada, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, and 2021

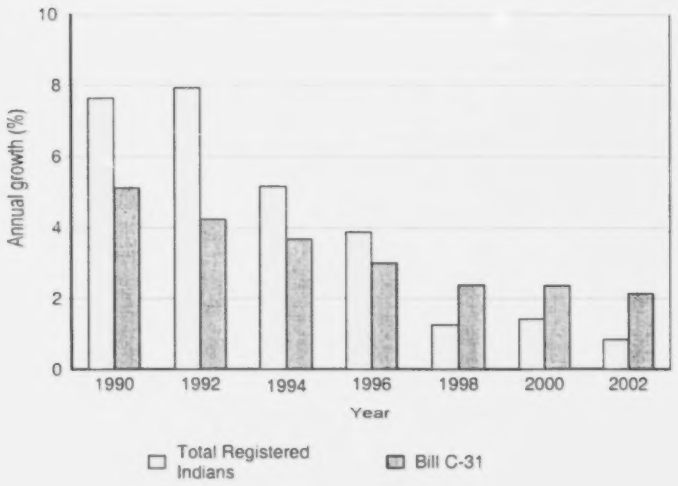
	On reserve			Off Reserve			Total Registered Indians	
Year	No.	%	AAGR (%)	No.	%	AAGR (%)	No.	AAGR (%)
2001	419,800	59.6	-	284,000	40.4	-	703,800	-
2006	485,400	63.1	2.9%	284,000	36.9	0.0%	769,500	1.8
2011	556,100	66.9	2.8%	275,400	33.1	-0.6%	831,600	1.6
2016	629,200	70.8	2.5%	259,200	29.2	-1.2%	888,400	1.3
2021	703,200	74.8	2.2%	236,500	25.2	-1.8%	939,700	1.1

Notes: 1. Numbers rounded to nearest 100. Average annual growth rate (AAGR) and percentage distributions calculated on unrounded data.
2. Projections based on the December 31, 2000 Indian Register population adjusted for the late and under reporting of life events.

Source: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 2001-2021, INAC, 2003.

1.3 Bill C-31 Population

Figure 1.3 Percentage Change in Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1990 to 2002



Highlights

- As of December 31, 2002 a total of 113,254 Registered Indians were registered based upon Bill C-31 amendments to the *Indian Act*.
- Bill C-31 registrants made up 16% of the Indian Register in 2002.
- Year over year growth of the Bill C-31 population has fallen from 48% in 1988 to less than 1% in 2002.

Note: The slow growth rate of the Bill C-31 population between 1997 and 1998 is partly due to a backlog of files which were cleaned-up in 1999.

Sources: 1990-2002 Indian Register, INAC.
1990-2002 Membership and Entitlement, INAC.

1.3 Bill C-31 Population (continued)

Table 1.3 Percentage Change in Registered Indian and Bill C-31 Population, Canada, 1985 to 2002

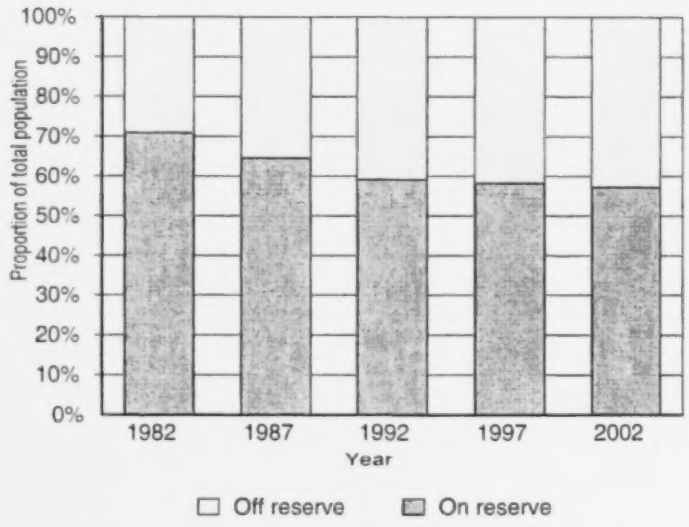
Year	Total Registered Indians		Bill C-31		Non-Bill C-31	
	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
1985	360,241	-	-	-	358,636	-
1986	387,829	7.7	16,252	-	369,972	3.2
1987	415,898	7.2	37,056	128.0	378,842	2.4
1988	443,884	6.7	54,774	47.8	389,110	2.7
1989	466,337	5.1	66,904	22.1	399,433	2.7
1990	490,178	5.1	73,990	10.6	416,188	4.2
1991	511,791	4.4	79,639	7.6	432,152	3.8
1992	533,461	4.2	85,947	7.9	447,514	3.6
1993	553,316	3.7	91,439	6.4	461,877	3.2
1994	573,657	3.7	96,148	5.1	477,509	3.4
1995	593,050	3.4	100,958	5.0	492,092	3.1
1996	610,874	3.0	104,869	3.9	506,005	2.8
1997	627,435	2.7	107,577	2.6	519,858	2.7
1998	642,414	2.4	108,924	1.3	533,490	2.6
1999	659,890	2.7	109,913	0.9	549,977	3.1
2000	675,499	2.4	111,476	1.4	564,023	2.6
2001	690,101	2.2	112,306	0.7	577,795	2.4
2002	704,851	2.1	113,254	0.8	591,597	2.4

Note: The slow growth rate of the Bill C-31 population between 1997 and 1998 is partly due to a backlog of files which were cleaned-up in 1999.

Sources: 1985-2002 Indian Register, INAC.
1985-2002 Membership and Entitlement, INAC.

1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population

Figure 1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, and 2002



Highlight

➢ Since 1992, the on-reserve and off-reserve distribution of the Registered Indian population has fluctuated only slightly.

Source: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.

1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population (continued)

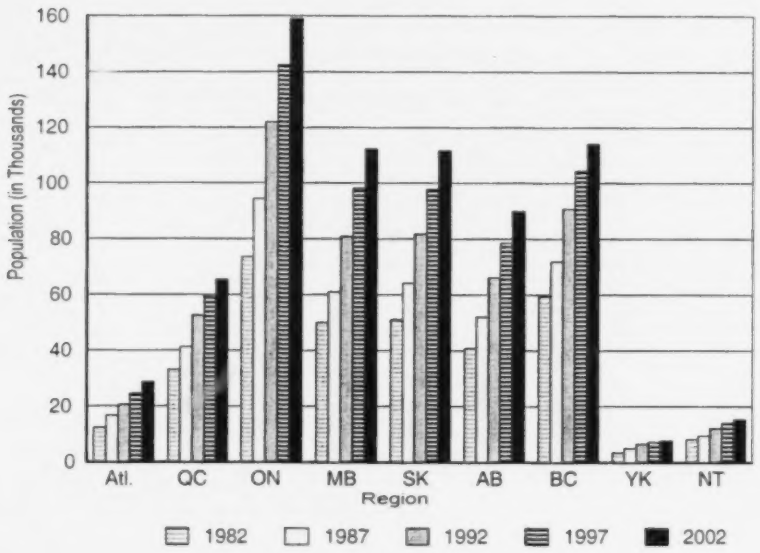
Table 1.4 On and Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Gender, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year		On Reserve		Off Reserve		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1982	**Total**	**235,640**	**70.9%**	**96,538**	**29.1%**	**332,178**	**100.0%**
	Male	121,343	36.5%	45,522	13.7%	166,865	50.2%
	Female	114,297	34.4%	51,016	15.4%	165,313	49.8%
1987	**Total**	**268,474**	**64.6%**	**147,424**	**35.4%**	**415,898**	**100.0%**
	Male	137,451	33.0%	66,775	16.1%	204,226	49.1%
	Female	131,023	31.5%	80,649	19.4%	211,672	50.9%
1992	**Total**	**315,663**	**59.2%**	**217,798**	**40.8%**	**533,461**	**100.0%**
	Male	161,459	30.3%	99,485	18.6%	260,944	48.9%
	Female	154,204	28.9%	118,313	22.2%	272,517	51.1%
1997	**Total**	**365,806**	**58.3%**	**261,629**	**41.7%**	**627,435**	**100.0%**
	Male	186,633	29.7%	120,578	19.2%	307,211	49.0%
	Female	179,173	28.6%	141,051	22.5%	320,224	51.0%
2002	**Total**	**403,337**	**57.2%**	**301,514**	**42.8%**	**704,851**	**100.0%**
	Male	205,526	29.2%	139,883	19.8%	345,409	49.0%
	Female	197,811	28.1%	161,631	22.9%	359,442	51.0%

Source: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.

1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region

Figure 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997 and 2002



Highlights

- The total Registered Indian population has doubled in nearly all regions over the last 20 years.
- In 2002, 23% of the Registered Indian population was in Ontario.

Source: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.

1.5 Population by Region (continued)

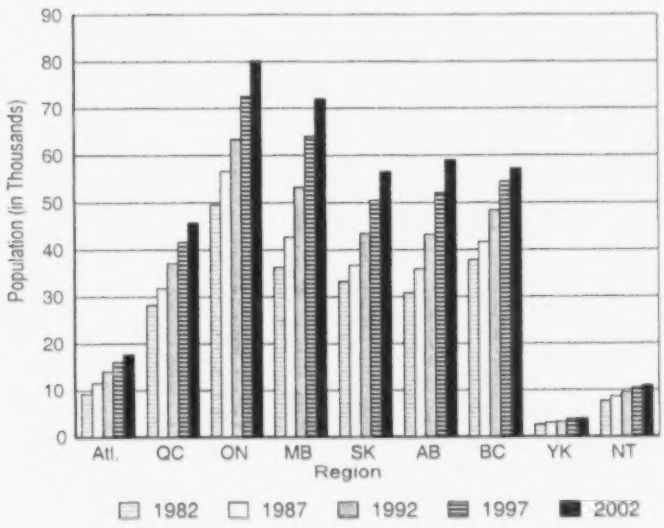
Table 1.5 Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982 to 2002

Year		REGION									
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1982	No.	12,438	33,145	73,479	49,956	51,075	40,820	59,543	3,466	8,256	332,178
	%	3.7	10.0	22.1	15.0	15.4	12.3	17.9	1.0	2.5	100
1987	No.	16,792	41,227	94,275	60,918	64,118	52,053	71,866	5,037	9,612	415,898
	%	4.0	9.9	22.7	14.6	15.4	12.5	17.3	1.2	2.3	100
1991	No.	19,935	50,728	117,152	76,793	78,573	63,169	87,135	6,450	11,856	511,791
	%	3.9	9.9	22.9	15.0	15.4	12.3	17.0	1.3	2.3	100
1992	No.	20,684	52,562	121,867	80,845	81,700	66,065	90,769	6,628	12,341	533,461
	%	3.9	9.9	22.8	15.2	15.3	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100
1993	No.	21,524	54,273	125,743	84,020	85,413	68,639	94,006	6,807	12,891	553,316
	%	3.9	9.8	22.7	15.2	15.5	12.4	17.0	1.2	2.3	100
1994	No.	22,380	55,848	130,149	88,161	88,857	71,297	96,808	6,948	13,209	573,657
	%	3.9	9.7	22.7	15.4	15.5	12.4	16.9	1.2	2.3	100
1995	No.	23,225	57,223	134,160	91,565	92,325	74,123	99,720	7,088	13,621	593,050
	%	3.9	9.7	22.6	15.4	15.6	12.5	16.8	1.2	2.3	100
1996	No.	23,959	58,640	138,518	95,113	94,953	76,419	102,075	7,199	13,998	610,874
	%	3.9	9.6	22.7	15.6	15.5	12.5	16.7	1.2	2.3	100
1997	No.	24,610	59,881	142,408	98,197	97,776	78,495	104,411	7,330	14,327	627,435
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.7	15.6	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100
1998	No.	25,186	61,026	146,113	100,527	100,719	80,390	106,370	7,433	14,650	642,414
	%	3.9	9.5	22.7	15.6	15.7	12.5	16.6	1.2	2.3	100
1999	No.	25,835	62,291	150,236	104,099	103,414	82,699	108,723	7,531	15,062	659,890
	%	3.9	9.4	22.8	15.8	15.7	12.5	16.5	1.1	2.3	100
2000	No.	26,397	63,315	153,946	107,146	106,111	85,373	110,529	7,633	15,049	675,499
	%	3.9	9.4	22.8	15.9	15.7	12.6	16.4	1.1	2.2	100
2001	No.	26,991	64,404	157,062	109,788	108,801	87,703	112,305	7,751	15,296	690,101
	%	3.9	9.3	22.8	15.9	15.8	12.7	16.3	1.1	2.2	100
2002	No.	28,819	65,496	159,107	112,430	111,635	89,812	114,120	7,846	15,586	704,851
	%	4.1	9.3	22.6	16.0	15.8	12.7	16.2	1.1	2.2	100

Source: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.

1.6 On-Reserve Population by Region

Figure 1.6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997 and 2002



Highlights

- By region, the number of Registered Indians living on a reserve in 2002 ranged from a low of 3,911 in the Yukon to a high of 80,216 in Ontario.
- The largest on-reserve regional gains between 1992 and 2002 were in Alberta, and Manitoba respectively.

Notes: 1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 1.5.

Source: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.

1.6 On-Reserve Population by Region (continued)

Table 1.6 On-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982 to 2002

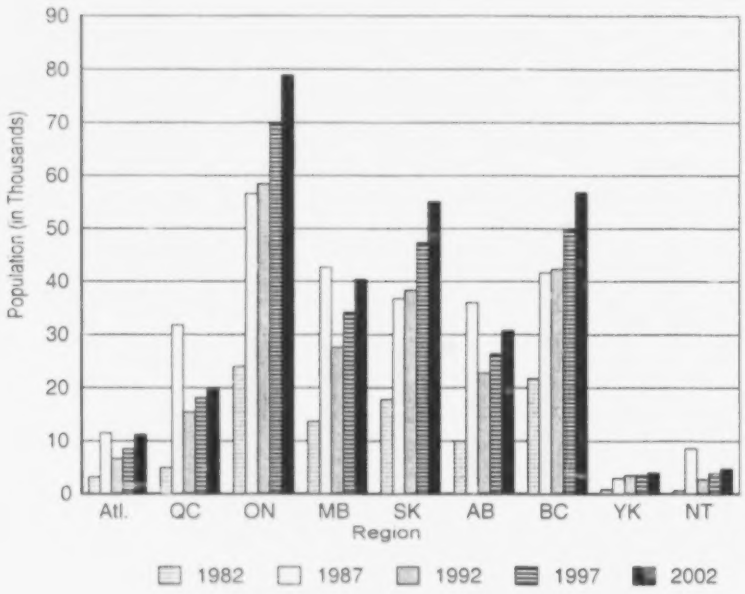
		REGION									
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1982	No.	9,306	28,263	49,487	36,335	33,294	30,895	37,807	2,596	7,657	235,640
	%	74.8	85.3	67.3	72.7	65.2	75.7	63.5	74.9	92.7	70.9
1987	No.	11,517	31,816	56,588	42,674	36,732	35,974	41,610	2,973	8,590	268,474
	%	68.6	77.2	60.0	70.1	57.3	69.1	57.9	59.0	89.4	64.6
1991	No.	13,633	35,953	61,882	51,017	42,379	41,565	46,093	2,940	9,297	304,759
	%	68.4	70.9	52.8	66.4	53.9	65.8	52.9	45.6	78.4	59.5
1992	No.	14,039	37,215	63,422	53,239	43,429	43,254	48,409	3,120	9,536	315,663
	%	67.9	70.8	52.0	65.9	53.2	65.5	53.3	47.1	77.3	59.2
1993	No.	14,476	38,303	64,787	55,617	45,052	44,981	50,090	3,374	9,764	326,444
	%	67.3	70.6	51.5	66.2	52.7	65.5	53.3	49.6	75.7	59.0
1994	No.	14,917	39,398	66,221	58,366	46,598	46,737	50,825	3,676	9,905	336,643
	%	66.7	70.5	50.9	66.2	52.4	65.6	52.5	52.9	75.0	58.7
1995	No.	15,328	40,582	67,825	60,856	48,053	49,458	52,072	3,712	10,033	347,919
	%	66.0	70.9	50.6	66.5	52.0	66.7	52.2	52.4	73.7	58.7
1996	No.	15,732	41,487	70,434	60,694	49,176	50,818	52,046	3,742	10,240	354,369
	%	65.7	70.7	50.8	63.8	51.8	66.5	51.0	52.0	73.2	58.0
1997	No.	16,096	41,703	72,583	64,039	50,447	52,115	54,593	3,775	10,455	365,806
	%	65.4	69.6	51.0	65.2	51.6	66.4	52.3	51.5	73.0	58.3
1998	No.	16,467	42,935	74,790	66,081	51,829	53,377	55,808	3,799	10,641	375,727
	%	65.4	70.4	51.2	65.7	51.5	66.4	52.5	51.1	72.6	58.5
1999	No.	16,746	43,874	76,296	68,736	52,879	54,788	56,713	3,838	10,908	384,778
	%	64.8	70.4	50.8	66.0	51.1	66.2	52.2	51.0	72.4	58.3
2000	No.	17,075	44,274	78,346	70,094	54,093	56,545	56,801	3,872	10,893	391,993
	%	64.7	69.9	50.9	65.4	51.0	66.2	51.4	50.7	72.4	58.0
2001	No.	17,412	44,857	79,670	69,689	55,340	58,046	56,895	3,908	10,871	396,688
	%	64.5	69.6	50.7	63.5	50.9	66.2	50.7	50.4	71.1	57.5
2002	No.	17,690	45,714	80,216	72,081	56,564	59,046	57,251	3,911	10,864	403,337
	%	61.4	69.8	50.4	64.1	50.7	65.7	50.2	49.8	69.7	57.2

Notes: 1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 1.5.

Source: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.

1.7 Off-Reserve Population By Region

Figure 1.7 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997 and 2002



Highlights

- The off-reserve population increased steadily between 1982 and 2002 from 96,538 to 301,514.
- The number of Registered Indians who live off reserve has increased in all regions. The largest off-reserve regional gain south of 60° between 1992 and 2002 was Manitoba. Conversely, the off-reserve population of Quebec exhibited the lowest rate of increase over the same period.

Note: All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 1.5.

Source: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.

1.7 Off-Reserve Population By Region (continued)

Table 1.7 Off-Reserve Registered Indian Population by Region, 1982 to 2002

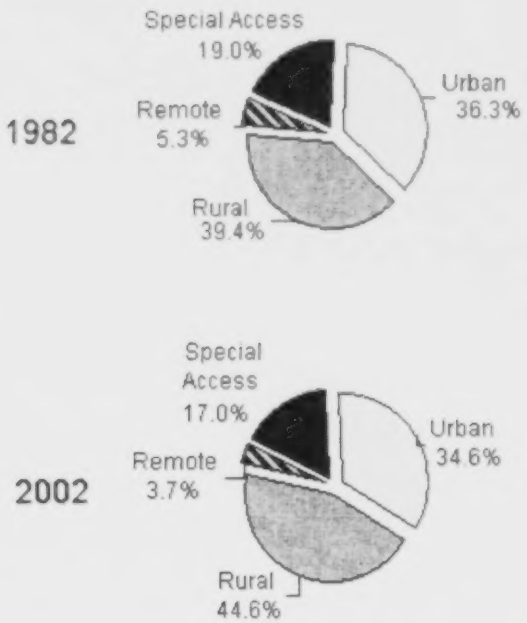
Year		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
1982	No.	3,132	4,882	23,992	13,621	17,781	9,925	21,736	870	599	96,538
	%	25.2	14.7	32.7	27.3	34.8	24.3	36.5	25.1	7.3	29.1
1987	No.	5,275	9,411	37,687	18,244	27,386	16,079	30,256	1,022	2,064	147,424
	%	31.4	22.8	40.0	29.9	42.7	30.9	42.1	20.3	21.5	35.4
1991	No.	6,302	14,775	55,270	25,776	36,194	21,604	41,042	3,510	2,559	207,032
	%	31.6	29.1	47.2	33.6	46.1	34.2	47.1	54.4	21.6	40.5
1992	No.	6,645	15,347	58,445	27,606	38,271	22,811	42,360	3,508	2,805	217,798
	%	32.1	29.2	48.0	34.1	46.8	34.5	46.7	52.9	22.7	40.8
1993	No.	7,048	15,970	60,956	28,403	40,361	23,658	43,916	3,433	3,127	226,872
	%	32.7	29.4	48.5	33.8	47.3	34.5	46.7	50.4	24.3	41.0
1994	No.	7,463	16,450	63,928	29,795	42,259	24,560	45,983	3,272	3,304	237,014
	%	33.3	29.5	49.1	33.8	47.6	34.4	47.5	47.1	25.0	41.3
1995	No.	7,897	16,641	66,335	30,709	44,272	24,665	47,648	3,376	3,588	245,131
	%	34.0	29.1	49.4	33.5	48.0	33.3	47.8	47.6	26.3	41.3
1996	No.	8,227	17,153	68,084	34,419	45,777	25,601	50,029	3,457	3,758	256,505
	%	34.3	29.3	49.2	36.2	48.2	33.5	49.0	48.0	26.8	42.0
1997	No.	8,514	18,178	69,825	34,158	47,329	26,380	49,818	3,555	3,872	261,629
	%	34.6	30.4	49.0	34.8	48.4	33.6	47.7	48.5	27.0	41.7
1998	No.	8,719	18,091	71,323	34,446	48,890	27,013	50,562	3,634	4,009	266,687
	%	34.6	29.6	48.8	34.3	48.5	33.6	47.5	48.9	27.4	41.5
1999	No.	9,089	18,417	73,940	35,363	50,535	27,911	52,010	3,693	4,154	275,112
	%	35.2	29.6	49.2	34.0	48.9	33.8	47.8	49.0	27.6	41.7
2000	No.	9,322	19,041	75,600	37,052	52,018	28,828	53,728	3,761	4,156	283,506
	%	35.3	30.1	49.1	34.6	49.0	33.8	48.6	49.3	27.6	42.0
2001	No.	9,579	19,547	77,392	40,099	53,461	29,657	55,410	3,843	4,425	293,413
	%	35.5	30.4	49.3	36.5	49.1	33.8	49.3	49.6	28.9	42.5
2002	No.	11,129	19,782	78,891	40,349	55,071	30,766	56,869	3,935	4,722	301,514
	%	38.6	30.2	49.6	35.9	49.3	34.3	49.8	50.2	30.3	42.8

Note: All percentages are based on regional totals shown in Table 1.5.

Source: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.

1.8 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones

Figure 1.8 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3], 1982 and 2002



Highlights

- The proportion of on-reserve Registered Indians living in rural areas has increased between 1982 and 2002, from 39% to 45%.
- In 2002, 35% of Registered Indian on reserve lived in INAC-defined urban zones while nearly 17%, lived in special access zones. Special access zones have no year-round road access to a service centre.

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement for 1982 to 2002. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2002 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, INAC.

1.8 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones (continued)

Table 1.8 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3], 1982 to 2002

INAC Geographic Zones[3]

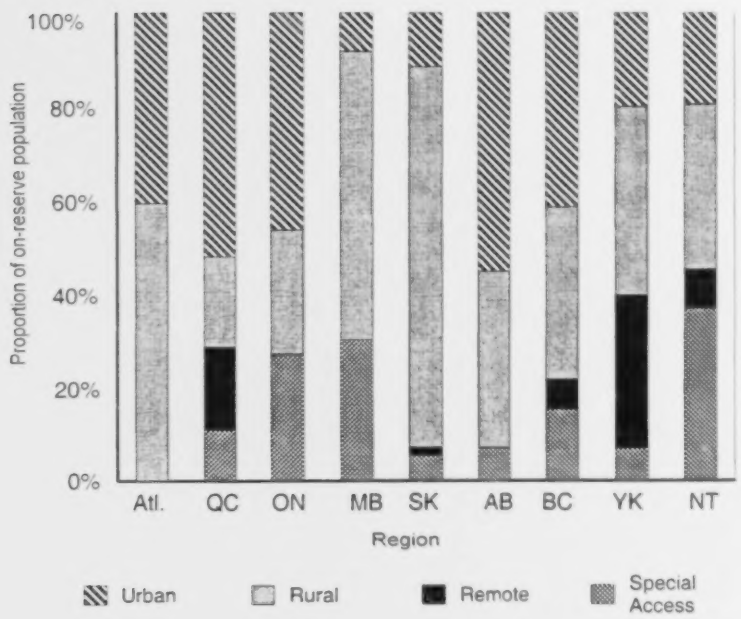
Year	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total[2]	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1982	85,474	36.3	92,949	39.4	12,548	5.3	44,654	19.0	235,625	100
1988	99,819	36.5	107,269	39.2	15,043	5.5	51,624	18.9	273,755	100
1990	108,457	37.0	113,948	38.9	15,863	5.4	54,927	18.7	293,195	100
1991	112,188	36.8	118,970	39.0	16,629	5.5	56,971	18.7	304,758	100
1992	109,951	36.0	134,695	44.1	5,448	1.8	55,615	18.2	305,709	100
1993	112,881	35.7	140,417	44.4	5,703	1.8	57,206	18.1	316,207	100
1994	116,862	35.8	144,944	44.4	5,798	1.8	58,484	17.9	326,088	100
1995	120,818	35.8	149,854	44.5	5,943	1.8	60,431	17.9	337,046	100
1996	123,922	36.1	151,679	44.2	6,016	1.8	61,586	17.9	343,203	100
1997	127,223	35.9	157,219	44.4	6,241	1.8	63,673	18.0	354,356	100
1998	132,408	36.4	161,683	44.4	6,359	1.7	63,509	17.4	363,959	100
1999	133,159	35.7	165,681	44.4	6,608	1.8	67,335	18.1	372,783	100
2000	135,701	34.6	174,566	44.5	14,541	3.7	67,179	17.1	391,987	100
2001	137,823	34.8	176,926	44.6	14,796	3.7	67,026	16.9	396,571	100
2002	139,663	34.6	180,062	44.6	15,022	3.7	68,585	17.0	403,332	100

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement for 1982 to 2002. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2002 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, INAC.

1.9 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones and by Region

Figure 1.9 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3] and by Region, 2002



Highlights

- In 2002, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Atlantic regions had the highest proportion of on-reserve Registered Indians living in rural areas.
- Alberta, Quebec and Ontario had the highest proportion of Registered Indians on-reserve living in urban areas.

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. The Canada total excludes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec, as these groups are covered under terms established in the James Bay Agreement for 1982 to 2002. As well, totals exclude the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.

Sources: 1982-2002 Indian Register, INAC.
1982-1991 Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone.
1987-2002 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, INAC.

1.9 On-Reserve Population by Geographic Zones and by Region
(continued)

Table 1.9 On-Reserve[1,2] Registered Indian Population by Geographic Zones[3], and by Region, 2002

INAC Geographic Zones [3]

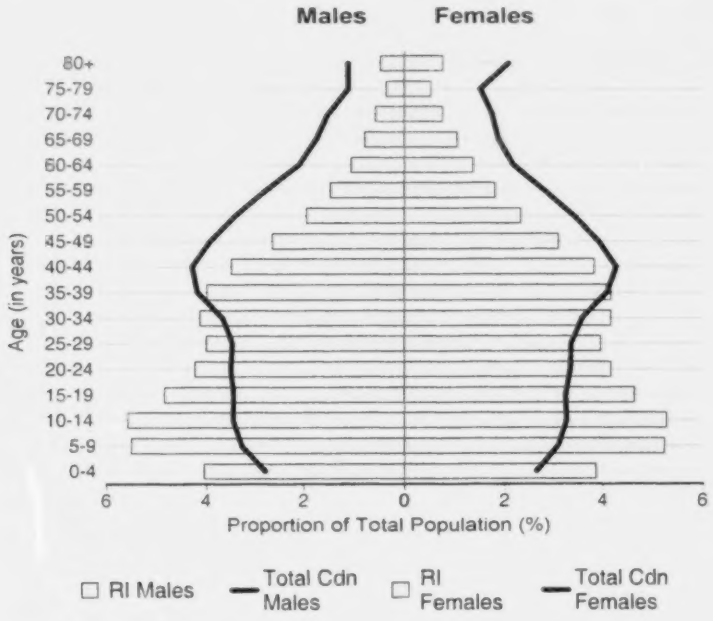
Region	Urban		Rural		Remote		Special Access		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Atlantic	7,193	40.7	10,497	59.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	17,690	100
Quebec[2]	23,755	52.0	8,838	19.3	8,149	17.8	4,971	10.9	45,713	100
Ontario	37,177	46.3	21,317	26.6	93	0.1	21,625	27.0	80,212	100
Manitoba	5,887	8.2	44,499	61.7	0	0.0	21,695	30.1	72,081	100
Saskatchewan	6,487	11.5	46,013	81.3	942	1.7	3,122	5.5	56,564	100
Alberta	32,538	55.1	22,342	37.8	0	0.0	4,166	7.1	59,046	100
British Columbia	23,726	41.4	21,149	36.9	3,648	6.4	8,728	15.2	57,251	100
Yukon	783	20.0	1,576	40.3	1,277	32.7	275	7.0	3,911	100
Northwest Territories	2,117	19.5	3,831	35.3	913	8.4	4,003	36.8	10,864	100
Canada	139,663	34.6	180,062	44.6	15,022	3.7	68,585	17.0	403,332	100

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes Crown lands and settlements.
2. Includes Cree and Naskapi bands in Quebec and excludes the national population from the general list.
3. See Glossary for definition of geographic zone.
4. All IR figures exclude General List counts, for which no Geographic Zone is assigned. General List counts accounted for 5 of the 403,337 total Registered Indians living on reserves in 2002.

Sources: 2002 Indian Register, INAC.
2002 Band Classification Manual, Band Support and Capital Management Branch, INAC.

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Figure 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender, Indian Register[1,3] 2002 and Post-censal Estimates[2] 2002



Highlights

- The Registered Indian population has a higher proportion of youth (under age 24 years) than the population of Canada as a whole.
- The proportion of population over age 40 years is markedly lower among Registered Indians than across Canada.

Notes:
1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 2002. Data have not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are under represented, and would be larger than it appears.
2. The "Total Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Updated Post-censal Estimates as of July 1, 2002.
3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 704,851 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

Sources : 2002 Indian Register, INAC. Statistics Canada and Annual Demographic Statistics 2002, March 2003 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender (continued)

Table 1.10 Population Distribution by Age and Gender, Indian Register[1,3] 2002 and Post-censal Estimates[2] 2002

	Registered Indians				All Canadians			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Age	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 4	28,510	4.0	27,264	3.9	872,838	2.8	832,475	2.7
5 - 9	38,758	5.5	36,927	5.2	1,023,040	3.3	971,579	3.1
10 - 14	39,294	5.6	37,187	5.3	1,081,375	3.4	1,027,438	3.3
15 - 19	34,099	4.8	32,686	4.6	1,076,030	3.4	1,019,559	3.2
20 - 24	29,784	4.2	29,350	4.2	1,094,105	3.5	1,050,644	3.3
25 - 29	28,091	4.0	27,953	4.0	1,083,359	3.4	1,055,573	3.4
30 - 34	29,069	4.1	29,345	4.2	1,147,675	3.7	1,126,916	3.6
35 - 39	27,987	4.0	29,345	4.2	1,309,077	4.2	1,286,179	4.1
40 - 44	24,491	3.5	26,983	3.8	1,345,859	4.3	1,341,234	4.3
45 - 49	18,496	2.6	21,808	3.1	1,226,112	3.9	1,232,601	3.9
50 - 54	13,638	1.9	16,358	2.3	1,064,855	3.4	1,073,065	3.4
55 - 59	10,282	1.5	12,778	1.8	862,993	2.7	881,687	2.8
60 - 64	7,451	1.1	9,612	1.4	654,141	2.1	684,385	2.2
65 - 69	5,527	0.8	7,413	1.1	547,310	1.7	591,705	1.9
70 - 74	4,013	0.6	5,351	0.8	473,380	1.5	552,180	1.8
75 - 79	2,574	0.4	3,685	0.5	345,527	1.1	477,162	1.5
80 +	3,345	0.5	5,395	0.8	344,968	1.1	656,964	2.1
All Ages	345,409	49.0	359,440	51.0	15,552,644	49.5	15,861,346	50.5
Total	704,849				31,413,990			

Notes:
1. The Indian Register Population is as of December 31, 2002. Data have not been adjusted for late reporting of births. Therefore, the younger age groups (specifically 0-4) are under represented, and would be larger than it appears.
2. The "Total Canadian" population includes the Registered Indian population. Figures are Updated Post-censal Estimates as of July 1, 2002.
3. The Registered Indian Population does not add up to the total of 704,851 due to 2 cases where the age is unknown.

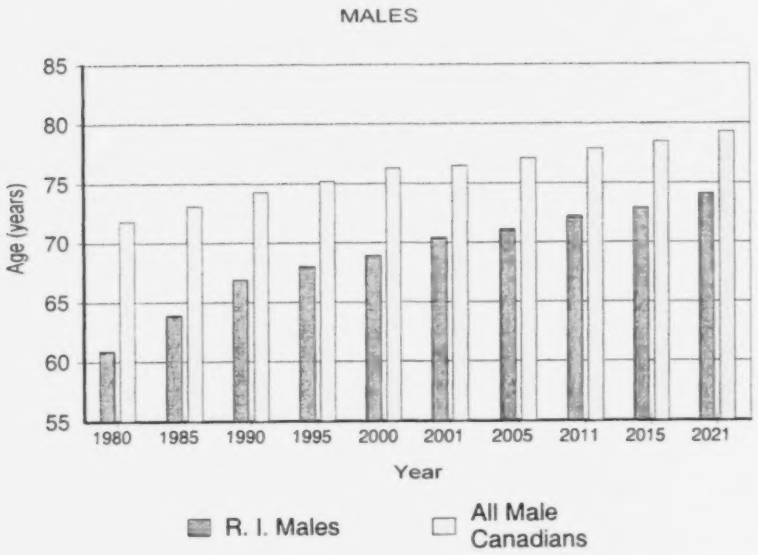
Sources : 2002 Indian Register, INAC. Statistics Canada and Annual Demographic Statistics 2002, March 2003 Cat. 91-213-XPB.

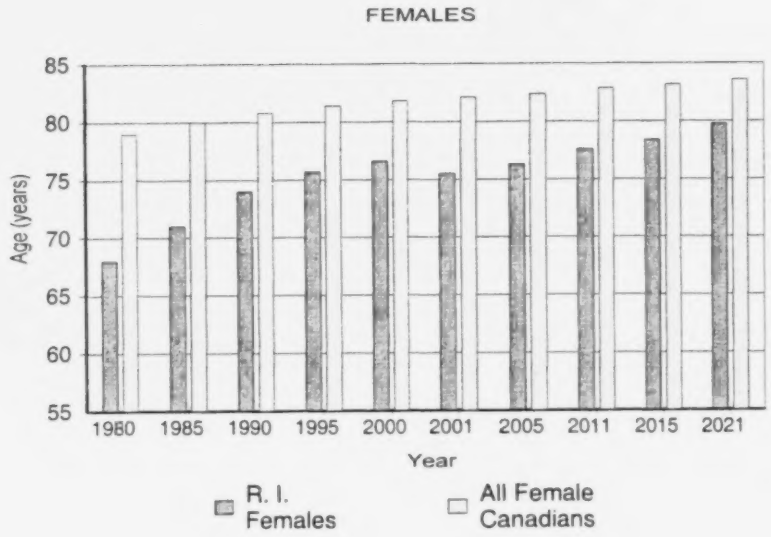
SECTION 2

HEALTH

2.1 Life Expectancy

Figure 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1980-2021





Highlights

- Life expectancy for Registered Indians at birth continues to approach parity with the general Canadian population.
- Despite the gains in life expectancy, a gap of approximately 6.4 years remains between the Registered Indian and Canadian populations in 2001.
- The life expectancy gap between the male and female Registered Indians in 1980 was 7.1 years in favour of females, and in 2001 the gap declines to 5.1 years.

Note:

Some numbers have been interpolated.

Sources:

Population Projections of Registered Indians, 2000-2021, INAC, 2003.

Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000-2026, Statistics Canada 2001. Medium Assumption, pages 25-26.

2.1 Life Expectancy (continued)

Highlights

- Between 1980 and 2021, life expectancy for male Registered Indians is expected to increase from 60.9 to 74.1 years and for female Registered Indians from 68.0 to 79.8 years.
- In 1980 the gap between female Registered Indians and all female Canadians was 11.0 years and is projected to decrease to 3.8 years in 2021.
- The gap between male Registered Indians and all male Canadians was 10.9 years in 1980 and is projected to decrease to 5.2 years in 2021.

Table 2.1 Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender, Registered Indian Population and Canadian Population, Canada, 1980-2021

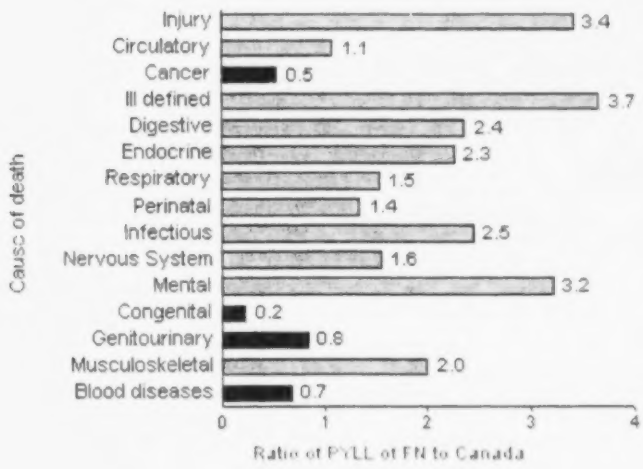
Year	Male			Female		
	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap	Registered Indians	All Canadians	Gap
1980	60.9	71.8	10.9	68.0	79.0	11.0
1985	63.9	73.1	9.2	71.0	80.0	9.0
1990	66.9	74.3	7.4	74.0	80.8	6.8
1995	68.0	75.2	7.2	75.7	81.4	5.7
2000	68.9	76.3	7.4	76.6	81.8	5.2
2001	70.4	76.5	6.1	75.5	82.1	6.6
2005	71.1	77.1	6.0	76.3	82.4	6.1
2011	72.2	77.9	5.7	77.6	82.9	5.3
2015	72.9	78.5	5.6	78.4	83.2	4.8
2021	74.1	79.3	5.2	79.8	83.6	3.8

Note: Some numbers have been interpolated.

Sources: Population Projections of Registered Indians, 2000-2021, INAC, 2003.
Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000-2026, Statistics Canada, 2001. Medium Assumption, pages 25-26.

2.2 Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

Figure 2.2 Potential Years of Life Lost by Cause of Death, First Nations, 2000 and Canada[1,2], 1999



Highlights

- In 2000, the PYLL for injury was almost 3.5 times higher for First Nations than for Canada.
- Total PYLL due to cancer, congenital disease, genitourinary disease and blood diseases for all Canadians exceeds that of First Nations.

Table 2.2 Potential Years of Life Lost by Cause of Death, First Nations, 2000 and Canada[1,2], 1999

Disease Classification	First Nations	Canada
Injury	4,304	1,260
Circulatory	978	907
Cancer	828	1,555
Ill defined	469	128
Digestive	404	171
Endocrine	324	143
Respiratory	293	189
Perinatal	284	210
Infectious	274	112
Nervous System	219	140
Mental	185	58
Congenital	40	177
Genitourinary	31	37
Musculoskeletal	31	15
Blood diseases	11	16

Notes :

1. PYLL calculations assume a life expectancy of age 75.
2. PYLL per 100,000 population PYLL by ICD-9 chapter, FN (2000) and Canada (1999)

Source :

Health Canada, First Nations Inuit Health Branch in-house statistics; Health Canada, Data Development and Exchange System

2.3 Tuberculosis

Highlight

- In 2000, the incidence of tuberculosis was six times higher in First Nations than across Canada.

Figure 2.3 Tuberculosis Incidence Rates[1,2], Canada and First Nations On-Reserve, 1990-2000 (Revised)

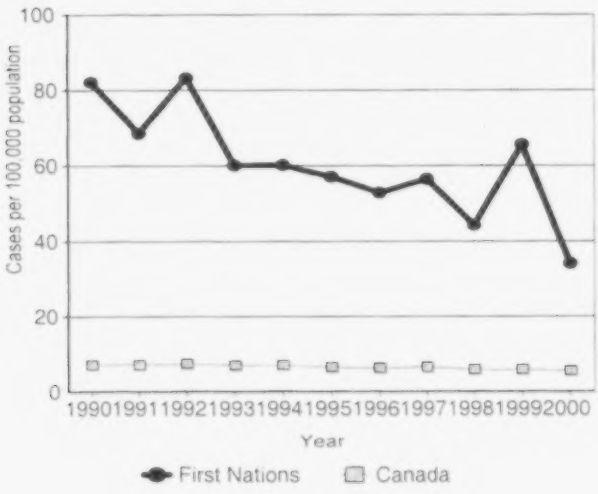


Table 2.3 Tuberculosis Incidence Rates[1,2], Canada and First Nations On-Reserve, 1990-2000 (Revised)

Year	First Nations	Canada
1990	82.1	7.2
1991	68.5	7.2
1992	83.2	7.4
1993	60.0	7.0
1994	60.1	7.1
1995	57.0	6.5
1996	52.8	6.3
1997	56.4	6.6
1998	44.2	5.9
1999	65.5	5.9
2000	34.0	5.5

Notes:

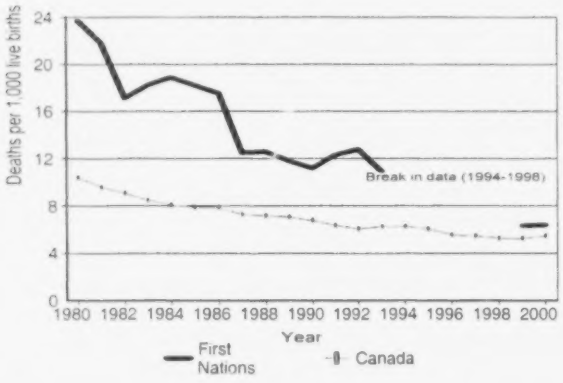
1. All rates standardized to 1996 Canadian population.
2. Rate calculations for First Nations and Canada do not include Quebec figures.

Source:

Health Canada, First Nations Inuit Health Branch in-house statistics

2.4 Infant Mortality Rates

Figure 2.4 Infant Mortality Rates[1,2], Canada and First Nations On-reserve, 1980-2000 (Revised)



Highlights

- Since 1980, there has been a steady decline in Infant Mortality rates for First Nations on-reserve as well as Canada.
- Between 1980 and 2000, there was a 73% decline in Infant Mortality rates for First Nations On-reserve compared to a decline of 47% in Canada.

Table 2.4 Infant Mortality Rates[1,2], Canada and First Nations On-reserve, 1980-2000 (Revised)

Year	First Nations	Canada
1980	23.7	10.4
1981	21.8	9.6
1982	17.1	9.1
1983	18.2	8.5
1984	18.9	8.1
1985	18.2	7.9
1986	17.5	7.9
1987	12.5	7.3
1988	12.6	7.2
1989	11.8	7.1
1990	11.2	6.8
1991	12.3	6.4
1992	12.8	6.1
1993	10.9	6.3
1994	Not avail.	6.3
1995	Not avail.	6.1
1996	Not avail.	5.6
1997	Not avail.	5.5
1998	Not avail.	5.3
1999	6.4	5.3
2000	6.4	5.5

Notes:

1. Rates include births <500g.
2. Deaths per 1,000 live births.
3. Data were unavailable for the First Nations population for the years 1994-1998. Current data may not be directly comparable to previous years due to different data collection methods.

Source:

Statistics Canada; Health Canada, First Nations and Inuit Branch (formerly Medical Services Branch), Trends in First Nations Mortality, 1979 -1993 .

2.5 Fire Deaths and Injuries

Highlights

- The average fire deaths over the last 20 years is 27 individuals compared to 13 individuals in 2001.
- The average fire injuries over the last 20 years is 24 individuals compared to 21 individuals in 2001.

Figure 2.5 Reported First Nation Fire Deaths and Injuries for 1981 to 2001

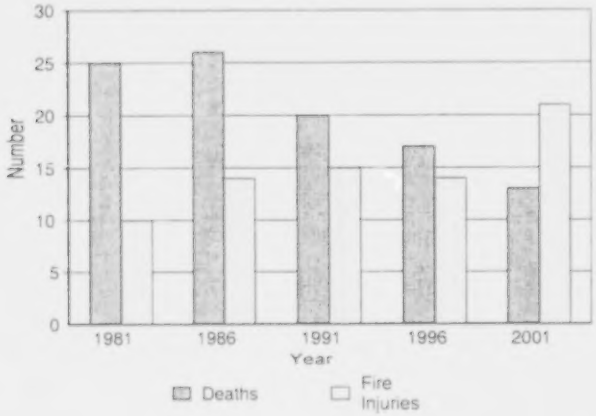


Table 2.5 Reported First Nation Fire Deaths and Injuries for 1981 to 2001

Year	Fire Deaths			Fire Injuries		
	Adults	Children	Total	Adults	Children	Total
1981	17	8	25	7	3	10
1982	30	18	48	17	10	27
1983	22	16	38	13	2	15
1984	28	10	38	10	4	14
1985	28	6	34	8	4	12
1986	17	9	26	8	6	14
1987	13	10	23	18	1	19
1988	15	22	37	22	13	35
1989	15	4	19	17	7	24
1990	16	4	20	24	7	31
1991	14	6	20	11	4	15
1992	16	7	23	19	4	23
1993	18	19	37	11	9	20
1994	13	6	19	14	6	20
1995	13	7	20	22	5	27
1996	11	6	17	9	5	14
1997	16	9	25	38	7	45
1998	5	1	6	26	7	33
1999	15	12	27	27	11	38
2000	9	7	16	27	3	30
2001	12	1	13	20	1	21

Notes:

1. These statistics are based on reports from First Nations.
2. New information was not available at time of publication.

Source:

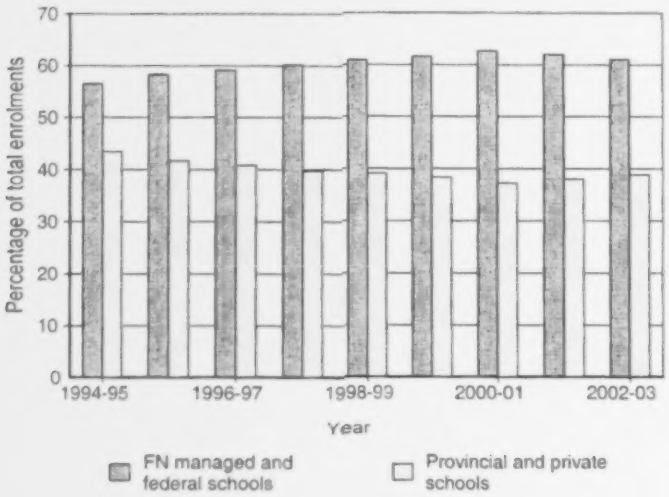
2002, Real Property Services for INAC, HQ, Public Works and Government Services Canada.

SECTION 3

EDUCATION

3.1 *Enrolment by School Type*

Figure 3.1 Percentage of On-Reserve Population Enrolled in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools by School Type, Canada,1994-1995 to 2002-2003



Highlight

➢ In 2002-2003, the percentage of students enrolled in First Nation managed and federal schools was five percentage-points higher than eight years before.

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians living on a reserve and/or Inuit living in a community and attending Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education are funded by the territorial governments, and all other self-governing First Nations.
4. Starting in 1992-1993 an estimate of students enrolled in First Nation schools for the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has been included. Only a summary count of students enrolled were provided for the following in Quebec: Cree starting in 1996-1997; Inuit in 1997-1998; and Naskapi starting in 1998-1999.
5. Several reasons explain the stabilization of the number of students enrolled in elementary/secondary schools over the past four years. Reasons include increased Multi-Year Agreements and Self Government agreements (data are no longer reported or updated annually on the Nominal Roll), strengthened regional compliance processes, and improved data processing procedures on the Nominal Roll System.

Source: 1994-2002 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.1 Enrolment by School Type (continued)

Table 3.1 On-Reserve Population, Enrolled in Kindergarten, Elementary and Secondary Schools by School Type, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003

School Types

Year	FEDERAL		PROVINCIAL		FIRST NATION MANAGED		PRIVATE		TOTAL[1,2,3,4,5]	
	No. of students	%	No. of students	%	No. of students	%	No. of students	%	No. of students	%
1994-95	2,219	2.1	44,118	41.0	58,574	54.5	2,615	2.4	107,526	100
1995-96	1,794	1.6	43,787	39.4	63,000	56.7	2,534	2.3	111,115	100
1996-97	1,842	1.6	43,751	38.9	64,742	57.5	2,220	2.0	112,555	100
1997-98	1,773	1.5	43,943	37.8	68,250	58.7	2,340	2.0	116,306	100
1998-99	1,741	1.5	43,781	37.2	69,866	59.4	2,184	1.9	117,572	100
1999-00	1,708	1.4	43,775	36.7	71,823	60.2	2,064	1.7	119,370	100
2000-01	1,642	1.4	42,717	35.6	73,425	61.3	2,016	1.7	119,800	100
2001-02	1,656	1.4	43,420	36.3	72,457	60.6	2,041	1.7	119,574	100
2002-03	1,680	1.4	44,625	37.2	71,576	59.7	1,978	1.7	119,859	100

Highlights

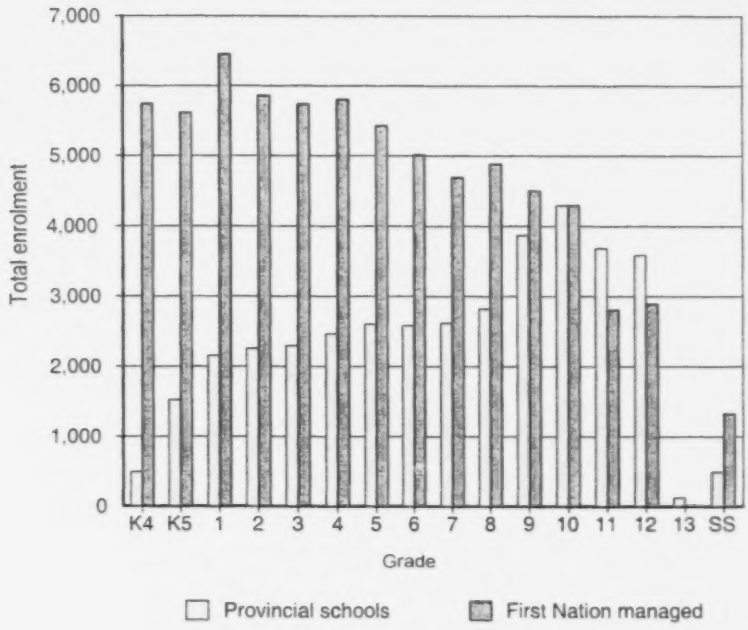
- From 1994-1995 to 2002-2003, the proportion of students enrolled in First Nation managed schools has increased while enrolment in federal, provincial, and private schools declined.
- Over the past five years, there has been little annual change in the proportions of enrolments in the various types of schools.

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians living on a reserve and/or Inuit living in a community and attending Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education are funded by the territorial governments, and all other self-governing First Nations.
4. Starting in 1992-1993 an estimate of students enrolled in First Nation schools for the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council in B.C. has been included. Only a summary count of students enrolled were provided for the following in Quebec: Cree starting in 1996-1997; Inuit in 1997-1998; and Naskapi starting in 1998-1999.
5. Several reasons explain the stabilization of the number of students enrolled in elementary/secondary schools over the past four years. Reasons include increased Multi-Year Agreements and Self Government agreements (data are no longer reported or updated annually on the Nominal Roll), strengthened regional compliance processes, and improved data processing procedures on the Nominal Roll System.

Source: 1994-2002 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.2 Enrolment by School Type and Grade

Figure 3.2 Total Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools, by Grade, Canada, 2002-2003 (New)



Highlight

- While 85% of INAC-funded K4 and K5 students attend First Nation managed schools, this number decreases to 45% by grade 12 as many First Nation managed schools offer primary levels only. This trend has remained constant since 1993-1994.

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians living on a reserve and/or Inuit living in a community and attending Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, James Bay Cree, Inuit and Naskapi of Quebec, starting in 1996-1997.
4. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments, and all other self-governing First Nations.
5. Includes students in K4, K5 and grades 1-8
6. Includes students in grades 9-13 (where applicable) and Special Students (SS) who are not graded.

Source: 2002-2003 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.2 Enrolment by School Type and Grade (continued)

Table 3.2 Total Enrolment in Provincial and First Nation Managed Schools, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2002-2003 (New)

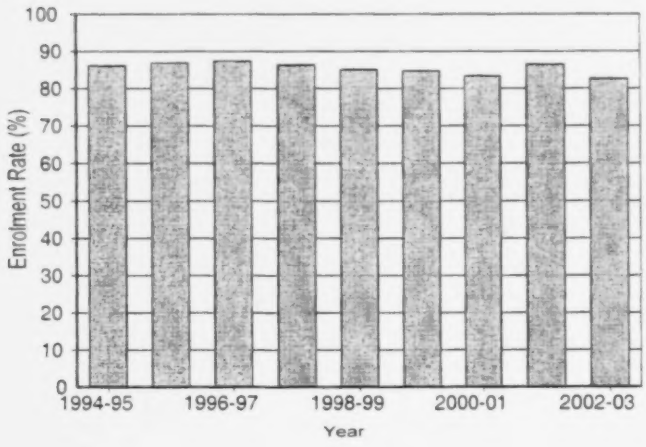
Year	School Type	Elementary [5]		Secondary [6]		Total [1, 2, 3, 4]	
		No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%	No. of Students	%
1993-94	Provincial	26,619	60.0	17,712	40.0	44,331	100
	First Nation	43,180	81.0	10,132	19.0	53,312	100
1994-95	Provincial	27,265	61.8	16,853	38.2	44,118	100
	First Nation	46,443	79.9	11,696	20.1	58,139	100
1995-96	Provincial	26,880	61.4	16,907	38.6	43,787	100
	First Nation	49,415	79.0	13,112	21.0	62,527	100
1996-97	Provincial	24,550	60.5	16,055	39.5	40,605	100
	First Nation	51,267	79.8	12,980	20.2	64,247	100
1997-98	Provincial	22,122	58.7	15,567	41.3	37,689	100
	First Nation	53,128	78.4	14,612	21.6	67,740	100
1998-99	Provincial	22,260	59.5	15,156	40.5	37,416	100
	First Nation	53,932	77.8	15,414	22.2	69,346	100
1999-00	Provincial	22,020	59.1	15,227	40.9	37,247	100
	First Nation	55,135	77.2	16,301	22.8	71,436	100
2000-01	Provincial	21,275	58.9	14,817	41.1	36,092	100
	First Nation	55,670	76.3	17,321	23.7	72,991	100
2001-02	Provincial	21,803	59.2	15,015	40.8	36,818	100
	First Nation	55,563	77.1	16,499	22.9	72,062	100
2002-03	Provincial	21,803	57.6	16,040	42.4	37,843	100
	First Nation	55,309	77.7	15,856	22.3	71,165	100

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians living on a reserve and/or Inuit living in a community and attending Kindergarten 4 to 13 (where applicable).
3. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, James Bay Cree, Inuit and Naskapi of Quebec, starting in 1996-1997.
4. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Elementary and Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments, and all other self-governing First Nations.
5. Includes students in K4, K5 and grades 1-8.
6. Includes students in grades 9-13 (where applicable) and Special Students (SS) who are not graded.

Source: 1993-2002 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.3 On-reserve Population Enrolment, Age 6-16

Figure 3.3 On-reserve Registered Indian Enrolment Rate by Population Age 6-16 years, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003



Highlight

➢ There continues to be only a slight fluctuation in the annual enrolment rate of the on-reserve registered Indian population.

Notes:
1. On-reserve includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the on-reserve enrolment by the on-reserve population and multiplying by 100. Please note that a major limitation to determining the on-reserve enrolment rate is the use of the Indian Register to identify the on-reserve population aged 6-16 years. The Indian Register is recorded by event-driven occurrences and may be out of date (individuals included in the denominator from the Indian Register may actually be living off-reserve). The population aged 6-16 years, which is used as a denominator for calculating the enrolment rate, is likely lower than that being used and is likely deflating the enrolment rate.
3. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments, and all other self-governing First Nations.
4. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, Miawpukek, Sechelt and James Bay Cree, Inuit and Naskapi of Quebec.
5. The 6-16 age group has been used in order to be consistent with numbers reported for all Canadians. Previously the 4-18 age group was used.

Sources: 1994-2002 Indian Register, INAC.
1994-2002 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.3 On-Reserve Population Enrolment, Age 6-16 (continued)

Table 3.3 On-Reserve Registered Population, Age 6-16, Enrolment Rate, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003

Year	On-Reserve Population 6-16 Years [1,3,4,5]	On-Reserve Enrolment 6-16 Years [1,3,4,5]	Enrolment Rate [2]
1994-95	77,616	66,902	86.2
1995-96	80,764	70,224	86.9
1996-97	82,759	72,352	87.4
1997-98	86,280	74,617	86.5
1998-99	89,557	76,262	85.2
1999-00	92,213	78,178	84.8
2000-01	94,263	78,647	83.4
2001-02	95,358	82,515	86.5
2002-03	96,977	80,248	82.7

Notes:
1. On-reserve includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. Enrolment rates are calculated by dividing the on-reserve enrolment by the on-reserve population and multiplying by 100. Please note that a major limitation to determining the on-reserve enrolment rate is the use of the Indian Register to identify the on-reserve population aged 6-16 years. The Indian Register is recorded by event-driven occurrences and may be out of date (individuals included in the denominator from the Indian Register may actually be living off-reserve). The population aged 6-16 years, which is used as a denominator for calculating the enrolment rate, is likely lower than that being used and is likely deflating the enrolment rate.
3. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as kindergarten, elementary and secondary education is funded by the territorial governments, and all other self-governing First Nations.
4. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, Miawpukek, Sechelt and James Bay Cree, Inuit and Naskapi of Quebec.
5. The 6-16 age group has been used in order to be consistent with numbers reported for all Canadians. Previously the 4-18 age group was used.

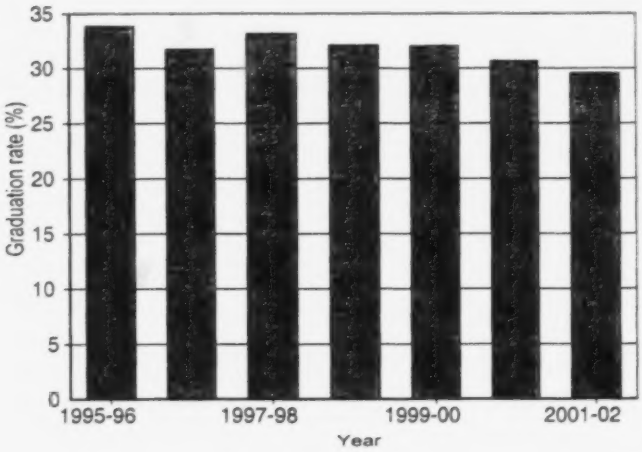
Sources: 1994-2002 Indian Register, INAC.
1994-2002 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.4 High School Graduates

Figure 3.4 Percentage of Students Enrolled in Grade 12 or Grade 13 who Graduated, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2001-2002

Highlight

➢ The percentage of students enrolled in Grade 12 or Grade 13, who graduated fluctuated slightly between 1995-1996 and 2001-2002.



Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. The Graduation Rate is calculated by dividing the "Graduates" by the "Enrolment in Graduating Year".
3. Only includes students who were enrolled in a graduating year who graduated. Due to movement of students on and off reserve, graduation data are limited. These graduates only include those students who graduated while they are being funded by INAC. It is quite possible that students have graduated while they are living off-reserve and are therefore no longer on INAC's Nominal Roll. INAC is working on the development of a Student Tracing Methodology that will both 1) develop better performance measurements including graduation rates; and, 2) work with First Nations and provincial ministries of education in sharing information in order to understand the actual number of student that graduate that have been previously funded by INAC. For these reasons, currently INAC is not in a position to provide robust information on graduation rates.
4. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians living on a reserve and/or and Inuit living in a community and attending Grades 12 or 13 (where applicable).
5. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, and James Bay Cree, Inuit and Naskapi of Quebec.
6. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments, and all other self-governing First Nations.

Source: 1995-2001 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.4 High School Graduates (continued)

Table 3.4 Students Enrolled in Grade 12 or Grade 13 who Graduated, Canada, 1995-1996 to 2001-2002

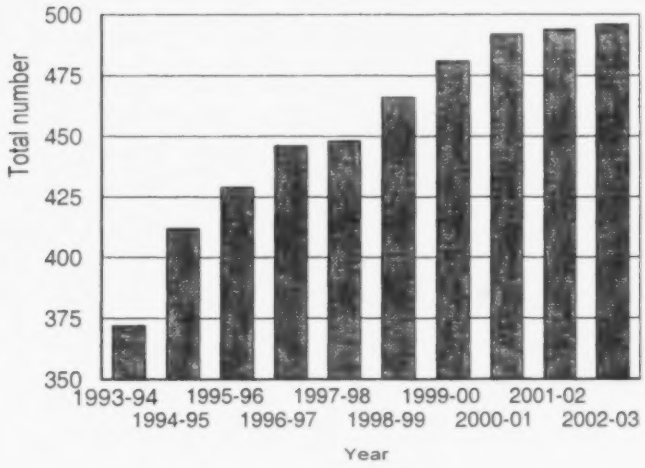
Year	Enrolment in Graduating Year [1,4,5,6]	Graduates [3]	Graduation Rate [2]
1995-96	5,909	2,001	33.9
1996-97	5,618	1,785	31.8
1997-98	5,948	1,975	33.2
1998-99	6,036	1,939	32.1
1999-00	6,463	2,072	32.1
2000-01	7,063	2,168	30.7
2001-02	6,706	1,983	29.6

Notes:
1. On-reserve population includes recognized Indian settlements on Crown land.
2. The Graduation Rate is calculated by dividing the "Graduates" by the "Enrolment in Graduating Year".
3. Only includes students who were enrolled in a graduating year who graduated. Due to movement of students on and off reserve, graduation data are limited. These graduates only include those students who graduated while they are being funded by INAC. It is quite possible that students have graduated while they are living off-reserve and are therefore no longer on INAC's Nominal Roll. INAC is working on the development of a Student Tracing Methodology that will both 1) develop better performance measurements including graduation rates; and, 2) work with First Nations and provincial ministries of education in sharing information in order to understand the actual number of student that graduate that have been previously funded by INAC. For these reasons, currently INAC is not in a position to provide robust information on graduation rates.
4. Total enrolment includes Registered Indians, Non-Registered Indians living on a reserve and/or and Inuit living in a community and attending Grades 12 or 13 (where applicable).
5. Excludes individuals from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council, and James Bay Cree, Inuit and Naskapi of Quebec.
6. Excludes Yukon, N.W.T. and Nunavut as Secondary Education is funded by the territorial governments, and all other self-governing First Nations.

Source: 1995-2001 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.5 First Nation Managed Schools

Figure 3.5 Number of First Nation Managed Schools, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003



Highlight

- First Nation communities are assuming more control in the delivery of education to children living on reserves. Reflecting this fact, the number of First Nation managed schools increased by 33% from 372 in 1993-1994 to 496 in 2002-2003.

Table 3.5 Annual Increase in Total First Nation Managed Schools, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003

School Year	First Nation managed schools	Annual increase (%)
1993-94	372	-
1994-95	412	10.8
1995-96	429	4.1
1996-97	446	4.0
1997-98	448	0.4
1998-99	466	4.0
1999-00	481	3.2
2000-01	492	2.3
2001-02	494	0.4
2002-03	496	0.4

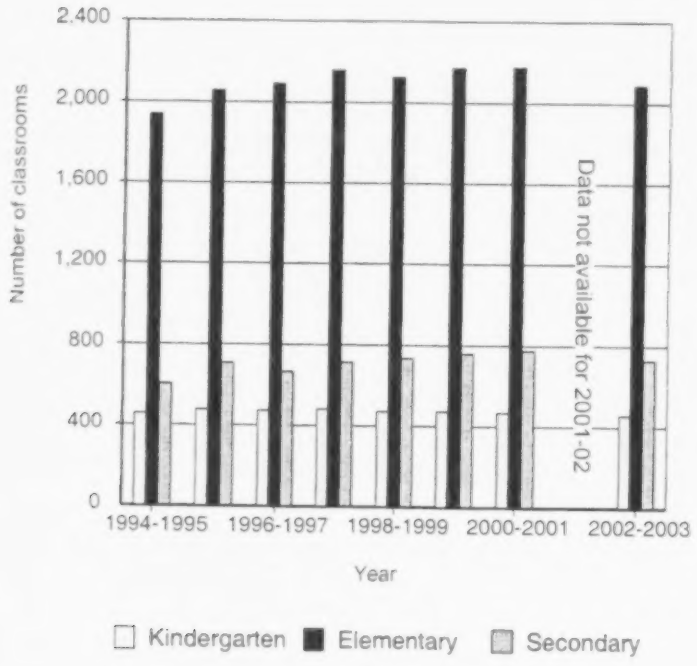
Source: 1994-2002 Nominal Roll, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.6 First Nation Managed School Classrooms

Highlight

- In 2002-2003, the majority of classrooms in First Nations managed Schools are at the elementary level (approximately 63%).

Figure 3.6 Number of First Nation Managed School Classrooms[1], Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003 (New)



Notes: 1. Classroom numbers are a reflection of the physical number of classrooms and does not include special purpose rooms, i.e. gymnasiums, craft rooms, computer rooms etc.

Source: 1995-2003 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.6 First Nation Managed School Classrooms (continued)

Table 3.6 Number of First Nation Managed School Classrooms[1], Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003 (Revised)

Year	NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS [1]		
	Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary
1994-1995	459	1,937	605
1995-1996	478	2,057	709
1996-1997	473	2,090	666
1997-1998	482	2,157	715
1998-1999	471	2,125	735
1999-2000	475	2,170	759
2000-2001	470	2,174	775
2001-2002	n/a	n/a	n/a
2002-2003	458	2,088	731

Notes: 1. Classroom numbers are a reflection of the physical number of classrooms and does not include special purpose rooms, i.e. gymnasiums, craft rooms, computer rooms etc.

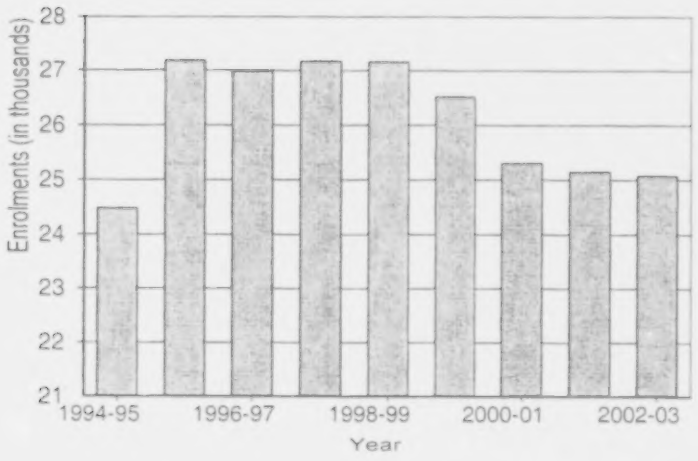
Source: 1995-2003 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.7 Post-secondary Enrolment

Highlights

- In 1995-1996, the post-secondary enrolment increased to approximately 27,000 and remained constant through to 1998-1999.

Figure 3.7 Registered Indians and Inuit Enrolled in Post-Secondary Receiving INAC Funding, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003 (Revised)



Notes:
1. Total number of Registered Indians and Inuit funded by INAC and enrolled in post-secondary education. Post-secondary enrolment is likely to be higher as some students may be accessing funds from different sources.
2. These data only include those students enrolled while they were being funded by their First Nation (or in a few cases, INAC). It is quite possible that students previously funded through INAC's PSE program are now financing studies differently and no longer appear on the PSE file. The decreasing enrolment may be partly due to the fact that the PSE program operates on a fixed budget while tuition and other incidental costs generally increase.
3. The enrolment includes reported students and estimates for non-reported students.
4. Excludes N.W.T and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.

Source: 1994-2002 Post-Secondary Education Database, Information Management Branch, INAC

3.7 Post-secondary Enrolment (continued)

Table 3.7 Registered Indians and Inuit Enrolled in Post-Secondary Receiving INAC Funding, Canada 1994-1995 to 2002-2003 (Revised)

School Year	Post-Secondary Enrolment [1,3,4]
1994-95	24,482
1995-96	27,183
1996-97	26,493
1997-98	27,172
1998-99	27,157
1999-00	26,520
2000-01	25,305
2001-02	25,146
2002-03	25,075[2]

Notes:
1. Total number of Registered Indians and Inuit funded by INAC and enrolled in post-secondary education. Post-secondary enrolment is likely to be higher as some students may be accessing funds from different sources.
2. These data only include those students enrolled while they were being funded by their First Nation (or in a few cases, INAC). It is quite possible that students previously funded through INAC's PSE program are now financing studies differently and no longer appear on the PSE file. The decreasing enrolment may be partly due to the fact that the PSE program operates on a fixed budget while tuition and other incidental costs generally increase.
3. The enrolment includes reported students and estimates for non-reported students.
4. Excludes N.W.T and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.

Source: 1994-2002 Post-Secondary Education Database, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.8 Post-secondary Education Attainment

Highlights

- Between 1996-2001, post-secondary education attainment rates have increased by 3 percentage points for both the Registered Indian population and the Canadian population.
- The gap in post-secondary education attainment between the Registered Indian population and the Canadian population has remained constant at about 15 percentage points.

Figure 3.8 Post-Secondary Education Attainment Rate for the Registered Indian Population compared to the Canadian[2] Population, Census 1996 and 2001 (Revised)

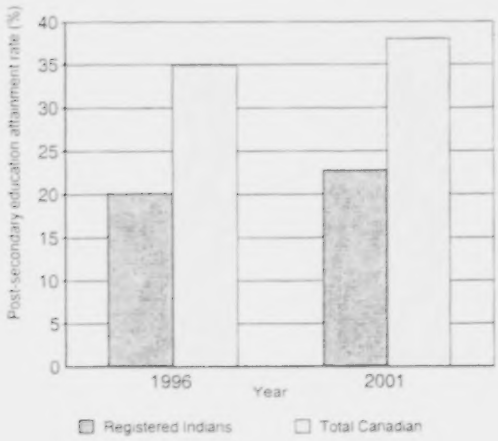


Table 3.8 Post-Secondary Education Attainment Rate for the Registered Indian Population compared to the Canadian[2] Population, Census 1996 and 2001 (Revised)

	1996	2001
Registered Indians		
Population ages 15 years and over	312,405	365,625
Total population with a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree	62,845	83,120
PSE Attainment Rate (%)[1]	20	23
Total Canadian Population (minus Total FN pop.)		
Population ages 15 years and over	22,316,520	23,535,735
Total population with a post-secondary certificate, diploma, or degree	7,787,675	8,950,250
PSE Attainment Rate (%)[1]	35	38

Notes:

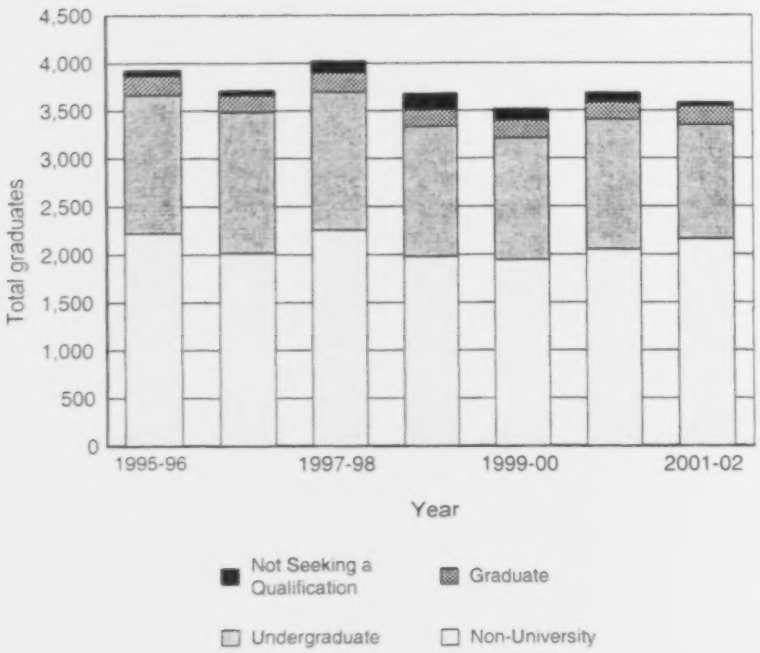
1. The post-secondary education attainment rate is calculated by dividing the Population 15+ with a Post-Secondary Certificate/Diploma/ Degree by the Total Population 15+.
2. The Canadian Population excludes the Registered Indian Population.

Source:

1996 and 2001 Census - INAC Core Tables (Total Population 15+ includes those still in school)

3.9 Post-Secondary Education Graduates

Figure 3.9 Registered Indian and Inuit Post-Secondary Graduates[2] who Received INAC Funding, 1995-1996 to 2001-2002 (Revised)



Highlights

- The number of post-secondary education graduates has fluctuated slightly between 1995-1996 and 2001-2002.
- Of the 3,584 post-secondary graduates in 2001-2002, 60% obtained a non-university certificate or diploma while 39% received an undergraduate or graduate degree from a university.

Notes:
1. **Non University** includes Colleges, Trades and other Institutions granting certificates or diplomas. , **Undergraduate** includes bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc., **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc., and **Not Seeking a Qualification** includes special students, auditing specializations and all others.
2. The figures do not include all bands.
3. Excludes N.W.T and Nunavut as they are funded by the Territorial Government.
4. Graduates may be higher than those reported here. These data only include those students that graduated while they are being funded by their First Nation (or in a few cases, INAC). It is quite possible that students previously funded through INAC's PSE program are now financing studies differently and no longer appear on the PSE graduate file.

Source: 1995-2001 Post-Secondary Education Database, Information Management Branch, INAC.

3.9 Post-Secondary Education Graduates

Table 3.9 Registered Indian and Inuit Post-Secondary Graduates[2] who Received INAC Funding, 1995-1996 to 2001-2002 (Revised)

Year [1]	Non-Universit	Undergraduate	Graduate	Not Seeking a Qualification	Total [3,4]
1995-96	2,222	1,440	205	62	3,929
1996-97	2,015	1,470	181	48	3,714
1997-98	2,251	1,444	208	124	4,027
1998-99	1,980	1,355	175	171	3,681
1999-00	1,945	1,267	190	116	3,518
2000-01	2,052	1,356	179	102	3,689
2001-02	2,157	1,197	192	38	3,584

Notes:
1. **Non University** includes Colleges, Trades and other Institutions granting certificates or diplomas. , **Undergraduate** includes bachelor degrees, Professional degrees etc., **Graduate** includes Master's degrees, Ph.Ds etc. and **Not Seeking a Qualification** includes special students, auditing specializations and all others.
2. The figures do not include all bands.
3. Excludes N.W.T and Nunavut as they are funded by the Territorial Government.
4. Graduates may be higher than those reported here. These data only include those students that graduated while they are being funded by their First Nation (or in a few cases, INAC). It is quite possible that students previously funded through INAC's PSE program are now financing studies differently and no longer appear on the PSE graduate file.

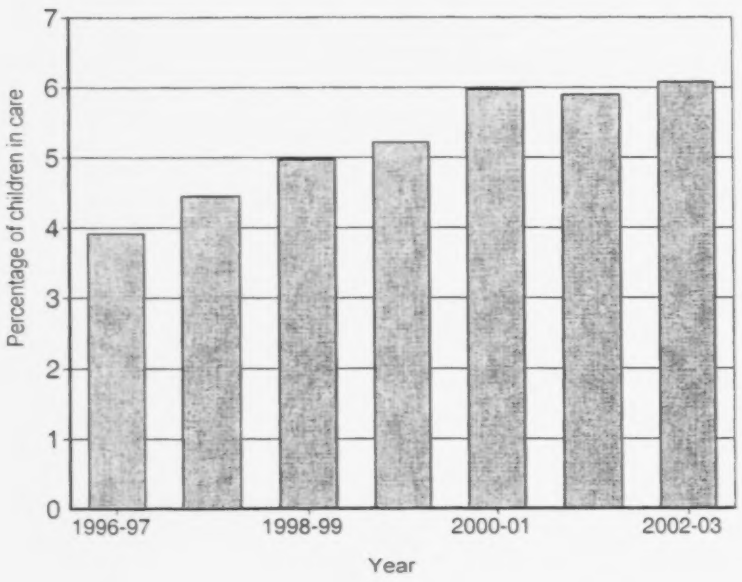
Source: 1995-2001 Post-Secondary Education Database, Information Management Branch, INAC.

SECTION 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Children In Care

Figure 4.1 Percentage of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children in Care[1], Canada, 1996-1997 to 2002-2003



Highlight

➢ The proportion of children in care has been approximately 6% for three consecutive years from 2000-2001 to 2002-2003.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Children in Care".
2. The total number of children in care represents all children under the care of Operational and Development First Nations Child and Family Services Agencies, Provincial care and CSS care (Quebec and Ontario only).
3. Children in care include foster, institutional and group home care.
4. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.
5. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6. The total number of 0-18 population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations which were administered under a Child and Family Services Agreement.
7. The above information may include estimated or incomplete data.
8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
10. Children in Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1996-2002 Social Development - Children in Care (Children aged 18 and under), Information Management Branch, INAC.
1996-2002 Indian Register (as of December 31), INAC.

4.1 Children In Care (continued)

Table 4.1 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Children in Care[1], Canada, 1995-1996 to 2002-2003

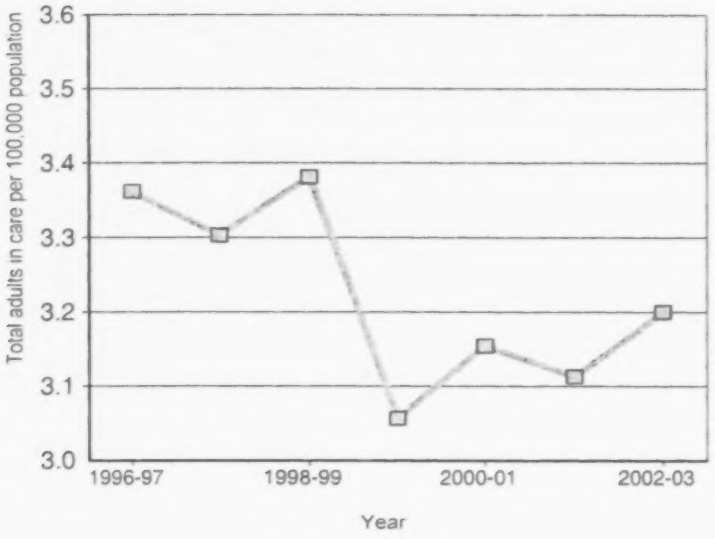
Fiscal Year [10]	Total Number of Children in Care [2,3,4,5,7,8,9]	Number of on-reserve children ages 18 and under [6]	Percentage of Children in Care
1995-96	5,299	135,704	3.9
1996-97	5,341	136,280	3.9
1997-98	6,220	139,564	4.5
1998-99	7,207	144,791	5.0
1999-00	7,762	148,664	5.2
2000-01	8,791	147,108	6.0
2001-02	8,828	150,646	5.9
2002-03	9,031	148,503	6.1

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Children in Care".
2. The total number of children in care represents all children under the care of Operational and Development First Nations Child and Family Services Agencies, Provincial care and CSS care (Quebec and Ontario only).
3. Children in care include foster, institutional and group home care.
4. Child care cases do not include preventive and alternate approaches to child and family services.
5. Registered Indian children in care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
6. The total number of 0-18 population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations which were administered under a Child and Family Services Agreement.
7. The above information may include estimated or incomplete data.
8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
10. Children in Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1995-2002 Social Development - Children in Care (Children aged 18 and under), Information Management Branch, INAC.
1995-2002 Indian Register (as of December 31), INAC.

4.2 Adults In Institutional Care

Figure 4.2 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care[1], Canada, 1995-1996 to 2002-2003



Highlight

➢ Over the last eight years, the number of care years of on-reserve Registered Indian adults in institutional care averaged 3.3 per thousand.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Adult in Institutional Care".
2. The total number of 19 years and over population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations that were funded under this program.
3. The ratio of Adults in Institutional Care is the number of adults in care divided by the number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults aged 19 years and over multiplied by 1000.
4. The total number of adults represents all adults under Types I and II Institutional care.
5. Adult care includes institutional care and excludes in-home and foster care.
6. Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
7. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
8. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
9. Adult in Institutional Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1995-2002 Social Development - Adult in Care (Adult aged 19 and over), Information Management Branch, INAC.
1995-2002 Indian Register (as of December 31), INAC.

4.2 Adults In Institutional Care (continued)

Table 4.2 Number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Care[1], Canada, 1995-1996 to 2002-2003

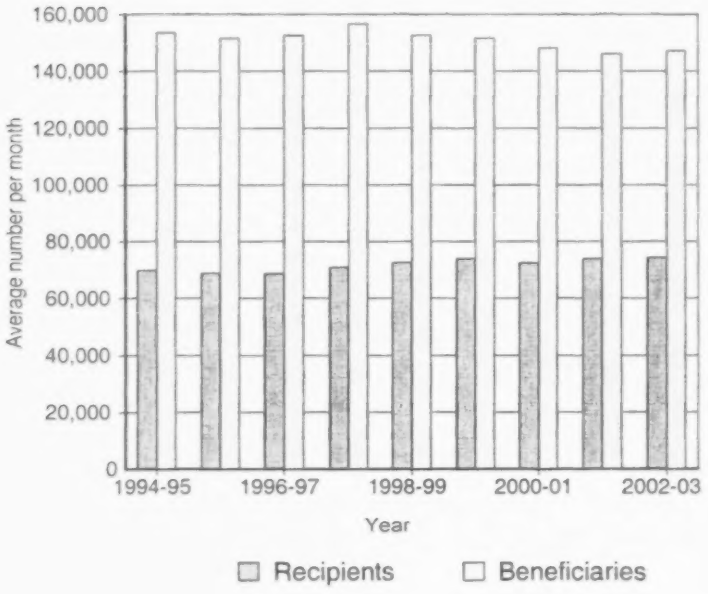
Fiscal Year [9]	Number of Adults in Insitutional Care [4,6,7,8]	Number of on-reserve adults ages 19 and over [2]	Adults in Institutional Care per 1,000 Population [3]
1995-96	666	189,282	3.5
1996-97	645	191,854	3.4
1997-98	655	198,287	3.3
1998-99	690	204,061	3.4
1999-00	641	209,723	3.1
2000-01	677	214,612	3.2
2001-02	676	217,150	3.1
2002-03	711	222,476	3.2

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Adult in Institutional Care".
2. The total number of 19 years and over population is as of December 31 from the Indian Register and represents only those First Nations that were funded under this program.
3. The ratio of Adults in Institutional Care is the number of adults in care divided by the number of On-Reserve Registered Indian Adults aged 19 years and over multiplied by 1000.
4. The total number of adults represents all acults under Types I and II Institutional care.
5. Adult care includes institutional care and excludes in-home and foster care.
6. Registered Indian Adults in Institutional Cale were resident on a reserve, Crown Land or settlement prior to the provision of care.
7. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. and Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
8. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.
9. Adult in Institutional Care as of March 31.

Sources: 1995-2002 Social Development - Adult in Care (Adult aged 19 and over), Information Management Branch, INAC.
1995-2002 Indian Register (as of December 31), INAC.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries

Figure 4.3 Average Number of On-Reserve Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries[1] per Month, Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003



Highlights

- In 2002-2003, the average number of social assistance recipients per month was 2.6% higher than in 1998-1999.
- From 1998-1999 to 2002-2003, the average number of social assistance beneficiaries declined by 3.5%.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance"
2. Social Assistance Recipients are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.
3. Social Assistance Beneficiaries are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.
4. The number of Social Assistance recipients is a combination of two data types: actuals and "fixed-volume" commitments.
5. Starting in 1988-1989, all information appears as submitted by regions.
6. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
7. The 1997-1998 Social Assistance data was revised, as a result of the February 1999 Data Review.
8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. AND Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Source: 1994-2002 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, INAC.

4.3 Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries (continued)

Table 4.3 Average Number of On-Reserve Social Assistance Recipients and Beneficiaries[1] per Month, Canada, 1993-1994 to 2002-2003

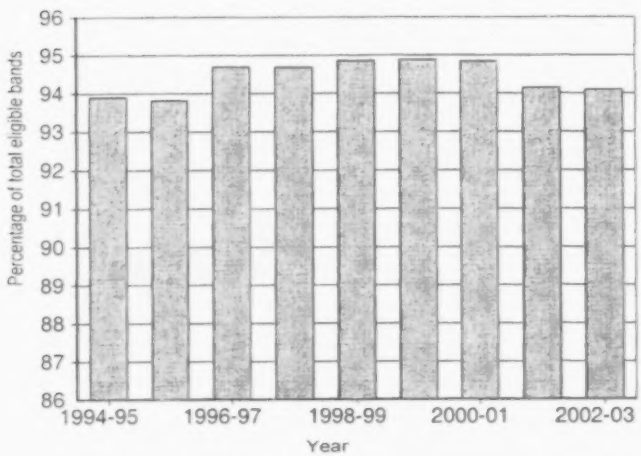
Fiscal Year [5]	Average number of recipients per month [2,4,8,9]	Average number of beneficiaries per month [3,4,8,9]
1993-94	65,666	145,020
1994-95	69,890	153,613
1995-96[6]	69,029	151,564
1996-97	68,790	152,746
1997-98[7]	70,927	156,629
1998-99	72,612	152,658
1999-00	73,974	151,737
2000-01	72,465	148,236
2001-02	73,975	146,194
2002-03	74,481	147,300

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance"
2. Social Assistance Recipients are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.
3. Social Assistance Beneficiaries are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.
4. The number of Social Assistance recipients is a combination of two data types: actuals and "fixed-volume" commitments.
5. Starting in 1988-1989, all information appears as submitted by regions.
6. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
7. The 1997-1998 Social Assistance data was revised, as a result of the February 1999 Data Review.
8. Excludes residents in the N.W.T. AND Nunavut as they are funded by the territorial government.
9. Excludes Self-Government First Nations which are funded through other funding mechanisms.

Source: 1994-2002 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, INAC.

4.4 Social Assistance Program

Figure 4.4 Percentage Change of Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program[1], Canada 1994-1995 to 2002-2003



Highlight

- In 2002-2003, Social Assistance was administered by 532 out of 564 eligible bands, with funding provided through a number of contribution arrangements.

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance".
2. Number of bands is defined as the total number of bands which INAC is responsible for funding Social Assistance. The number of bands shown above does not reflect the total number of bands as identified in the Indian Register.
3. Number of administering bands is the total number of bands administering the Social Assistance Program, either directly or indirectly, through other bands, tribal councils, or under joint administration.
4. Data may be different from previous reports as regions may have adjusted data in the 1994-1995 submission.
5. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
6. In 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, there were eight self-government First Nations excluded from the count.

Source: 1994-2002 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, INAC.

4.4 Social Assistance Program (continued)

Table 4.4 Percentage of Bands Administering the Social Assistance Program[1], Canada,1993-1994 to 2002-2003

Fiscal Year	Number of Bands [2]	Bands Administering the SA Program [3]	Percentage of Administering Bands
1993-94	575	536	93.2
1994-95 [4]	574	539	93.9
1995-96 [5]	566	531	93.8
1996-97	566	536	94.7
1997-98	565	535	94.7
1998-99	564	535	94.9
1999-00 [6]	567	538	94.9
2000-01 [6]	563	534	94.8
2001-02	564	531	94.1
2002-03	564	532	94.1

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definition of "Social Assistance".
2. Number of bands is defined as the total number of bands which INAC is responsible for funding Social Assistance. The number of bands shown above does not reflect the total number of bands as identified in the Indian Register.
3. Number of administering bands is the total number of bands administering the Social Assistance Program, either directly or indirectly, through other bands, tribal councils, or under joint administration.
4. Data may be different from previous reports as regions may have adjusted data in the 1994-1995 submission.
5. The decrease in the 1995-1996 figures is due primarily to the exclusion of five (5) Yukon Self-Government First Nations.
6. In 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, there were eight self-government First Nations excluded from the count.

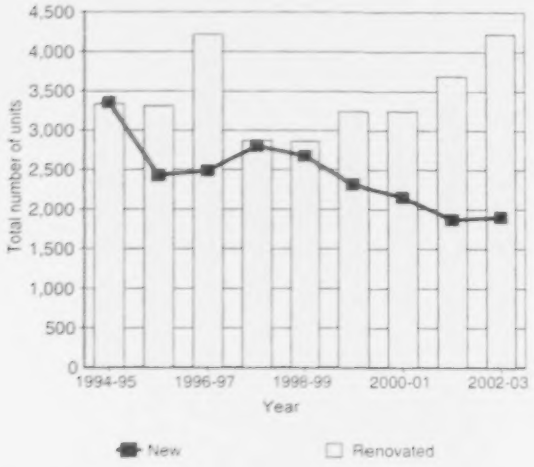
Source: 1993-2002 Social Assistance, Information Management Branch, INAC.

SECTION 5

HOUSING

5.1 On-Reserve Dwellings

Figure 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units[1,4], Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003



Highlights

- From 1993-1994 to 2002-2003, an average of 2,623 on-reserve dwelling units were built.
- On average, 3,513 dwelling units were renovated each year from 1993-1994 to 2002-2003.
- In 2002-2003, there were 27 more new dwelling units built, and 534 more renovations than during the previous year.

Table 5.1 On-Reserve New and Renovated Dwelling Units[1,4], Canada, 1993-1994 to 2002-2003

Fiscal year	Number of New Dwelling Units [2]	Number of Renovated Dwellings Units
1993-94	4,254	4,126
1994-95	3,354	3,338
1995-96	2,427	3,310
1996-97	2,487	4,222
1997-98[3]	2,798	2,870
1998-99	2,675	2,864
1999-00	2,313	3,243
2000-01	2,152	3,245
2001-02	1,872	3,690
2002-03	1,899	4,224

Notes:

1. See Glossary for definition of "Dwellings"
2. Excludes dwellings in the N.W.T., Nunavut and Inuit communities of Northern Quebec, as well as dwellings of bands under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement since 1984, Self-Government bands in Yukon and the Sechelt Band since 1986.
3. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.
4. Federal funding is provided by both INAC and CMHC.

Source:

1994-2003 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

5.2 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure

Highlight

- The proportion of adequate on-reserve housing declined from 56% in 2001-2002 to 53% in 2002-2003.

Figure 5.2 Percentage of Adequate On-Reserve Housing[1], Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003

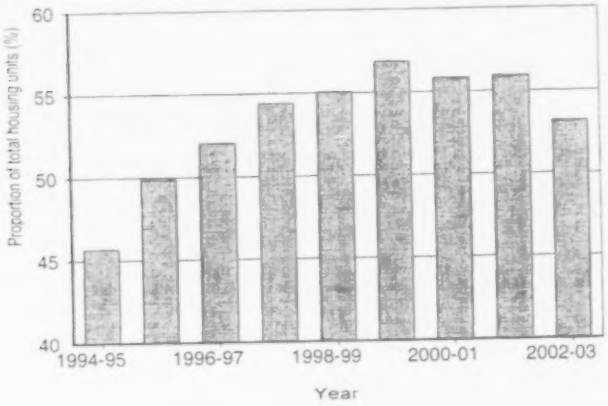


Table 5.2 Adequate On-Reserve Housing[1], Canada, 1993-1994 to 2002-2003

Fiscal Year	Total Housing Units[2]	Number of Adequate Units	Adequate Units (%)
1993-94	73,683	33,665	45.7
1994-95	76,385	34,875	45.7
1995-96	78,187	39,020	49.9
1996-97	80,443	41,885	52.1
1997-98	83,008	45,153	54.4
1998-99	85,647	47,140	55.0
1999-00	88,485	50,313	56.9
2000-01	89,897	50,169	55.8
2001-02	91,652	51,253	55.9
2002-03	93,474	49,683	53.2

Notes:

1. Adequate is defined as the number of housing units that do not require any minor or major renovations or replacement. This number is determined using the following formula:

Adequate Housing Units = Total Units-(Replacement+Major Renovation+Minor Renovation)

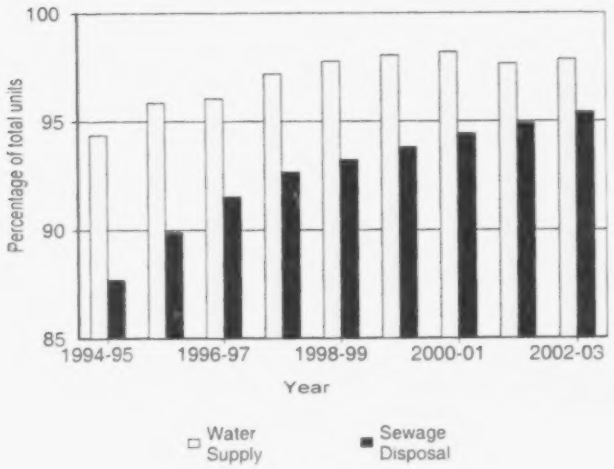
2. B.C. data excludes updates of infrastructure assets since 1987 for some First Nations participating in Alternative Funding Arrangements.

Source:

1994-2003 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage

Figure 5.3 Percentage of On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems[1], Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003



Highlights

- Since 1998-1999, the proportion of on-reserve dwellings with adequate water supply has remained at approximately 98% each year.
- Improvement in the proportion of on-reserve dwellings with adequate sewage disposal continued in 2002-2003 and reached 95%.

Notes: 1. See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System and Adequacy" and "Sewage Disposal System and Adequacy".
2. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.
3. The percentage of dwellings having adequate water supply and sewage disposal are based on the total number of housing units found in Table 5.2.

Source: 1994-2003 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings/Infrastructure/Water and Sewage (continued)

Table 5.3 On-Reserve Dwellings with Water Delivery Systems and Sewage Disposal Systems[1], Canada, 1993-1994 to 2002-2003

Fiscal year	Adequate Water Supply [3]		Adequate Sewage Disposal [3]	
	No.	%	No.	%
1993-94	67,826	92.1	63,069	85.6
1994-95	72,092	94.4	66,978	87.7
1995-96	74,945	95.9	70,287	89.9
1996-97	77,269	96.1	73,638	91.5
1997-98 [2]	80,674	97.2	76,916	92.7
1998-99	83,734	97.8	79,848	93.2
1999-00	86,763	98.1	82,999	93.8
2000-01	88,285	98.2	84,900	94.4
2001-02	89,507	97.7	86,984	94.9
2002-03	91,464	97.8	89,183	95.4

Notes:
1. See Glossary for definitions of "Water Delivery System and Adequacy" and "Sewage Disposal System and Adequacy".
2. Data reported for 1997-1998 is as of August 31, 1998 and reflects adjustments made to the 1997-1998 Capital Management Database after publication of the 1997-1998 Performance Report.
3. The percentage of dwellings having adequate water supply and sewage disposal are based on the total number of housing units found in Table 5.2.

Source: 1994-2003 Capital Asset Management System, Information Management Branch, INAC.

SECTION 6

SELF-GOVERNMENT

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations

Table 6.1 Self-Government Negotiations by Region 2003

Region	Negotiation Tables	Aboriginal Communities[1]
Atlantic	1	5
Quebec	6	26
Ontario	8	112
Manitoba	2	63
Saskatchewan	2	77
Alberta	2	23
British Columbia	42	123
Yukon	4	4
N.W.T.	5	24
Canada Total	72	457

Background

In 1995, the Government of Canada recognized the inherent right of self-government as an existing Aboriginal right under section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* and announced a policy framework for the implementation and negotiation of Aboriginal self-government. The policy is based on the view that Aboriginal peoples of Canada have the right to govern themselves in relation to matters that are internal to their communities, integral to their unique cultures, identities, traditions, languages and institutions, and with respect to their special relationship to their land and their resources. The objective of the policy is the negotiation of practical and workable agreements on how self-government will be exercised.

Following on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples in 1996 and the launch of *Gathering Strength – Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan* in 1998, the approach to self-government evolved to include a focus on the more holistic challenge of setting a framework for new government-to government relationships, including the development of internal governance capacities, skills and structures as a basis for negotiating self-government agreements.

DIAND is currently engaged in self-government negotiations at some 72 tables. These include comprehensive self-government negotiations (i.e. a range of jurisdictions), sectoral negotiations (i.e. one jurisdiction such as education, child welfare) and self-government negotiations which are proceeding with a large number of communities in conjunction with their comprehensive land claims negotiations.

Note: 1. Aboriginal communities include First Nations, Inuit and Métis north of 60°.

Source: 2003 Self-Government Policy Directorate, INAC.

6.1 Self-Government Negotiations (continued)

Highlights of Progress Achieved in 2003

Progress achieved at tables over the last year includes the following:

- in the Yukon, final agreements were initialled with the Kwanlin Dun and Carcross/Tagish First Nations and signed with the Kluane First Nation;
- in the Northwest Territories, the Tlicho (Dogrib) Final Agreement was signed and AIPs were signed with the Sahtu Dene and Métis of Déline and the Gwich'in and Inuvialuit;
- in B.C., a final agreement was signed with the Westbank First Nation, AIPs were signed with the Lheidli T'enneh, Maa-nulth and Sliammon First Nations, and AIPs were initialled with the Snuneymuxw and Tsawwassen First Nations;
- in Alberta, an AIP was signed with the Blood Tribe;
- in Saskatchewan, an AIP was initialled with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations;
- in Quebec, the Mamuitun AIP was initialled and a framework agreement was signed with the Inuit of Nunavik; and,
- in the Atlantic, a final agreement was initialled with the Labrador Inuit Association.

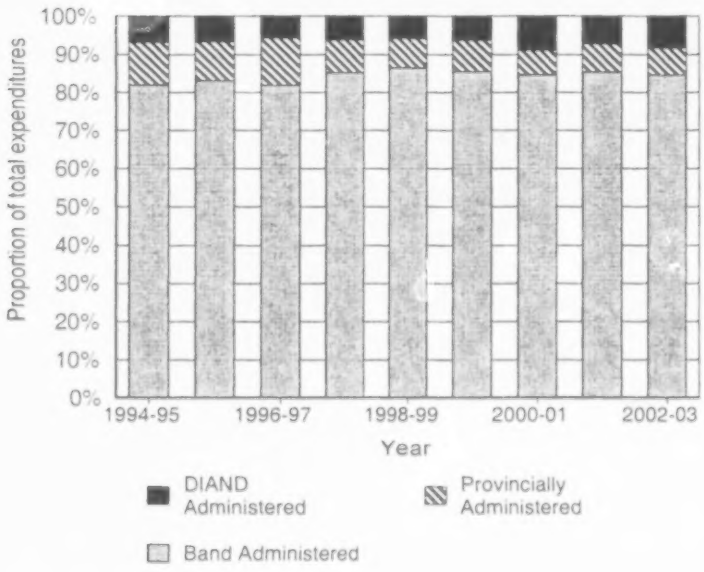
Completed Agreements

- In 1984, self-government legislation was enacted on behalf of the Cree and Naskapi bands of Quebec and, in 1986, on behalf of the Sechelt Band of British Columbia.
- In September 1998, the *Mi'kmaq Education Act* was enacted.
- Self-government legislation has also been enacted on behalf of the following Yukon First Nations: Vuntut Gwitchin, Nacho Nyak Dun, Champagne and Aishihik, Teslin Tlingit, Little Salmon/Carmacks, Selkirk, Tr'on dëk Hwëch'in and Ta'an Kwach'an in conjunction with their comprehensive claims. Ancillary agreements for the transfer of certain programs and services have also been reached with several of these groups.
- Canada gave Royal Assent to the *Nisga'a Final Agreement Act* in April 2000 and the Treaty came into effect on May 11, 2000. The Nisga'a Agreement represents the first modern-day treaty to explicitly extend section 35 (*Constitution Act, 1982*) protection to both land and self-government rights.
- Canada also gave Royal Assent to the *Kanesatake Interim Land Base Governance Act* in June 2001.

Source: 2003 Self-Government Policy Directorate, INAC

6.2 Devolution

Figure 6.2 Profile of Administrators of Expenditures, INAC, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003



Highlight

➢ In 2002-2003, Registered Indians and Inuit administered 85% of INAC's Indian and Inuit Affairs Program expenditures through band councils, tribal councils, or other First Nation organizations.

Note: Total IIAP Expenditures as reported above ($4,972,271,317) does not include bad debt allowances of $29,156,735 and $641,638. These three amounts account for the total recorded in the Public Accounts of Canada ($5,002,069,690).

Sources: Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND
2002/2003 Estimates, Section III - Performance Accomplishments

6.2 Devolution (continued)

Table 6.2 Devolution of Expenditures, INAC 1993-1994 to 2002-2003

Fiscal Year	Band Administered (Current $)	%	Province Administered (Current $)	%	Department (DIAND) Administered (Current $)	%	IIAP Expenditures (Current $)	Indian & Inuit Affair Program (Auth. FTEs)
1993-94	$2,673,150,811	79.9	$360,028,800	10.8	$311,810,000	9.3	$3,344,989,611	2,567
1994-95	$2,868,833,766	81.9	$393,573,384	11.2	$240,621,423	6.9	$3,503,028,573	2,275
1995-96	$3,065,731,561	83.1	$373,997,022	10.2	$248,007,409	6.7	$3,687,735,992	2,092
1996-97	$3,179,249,715	81.8	$486,996,988	12.5	$221,460,680	5.7	$3,887,707,383	1,889
1997-98	$3,376,659,499	85.1	$340,370,427	8.6	$248,706,142	6.3	$3,965,736,068	1,755
1998-99	$3,833,125,063	86.4	$342,220,681	7.7	$260,261,082	5.9	$4,435,606,826	1,991
1999-00	$3,753,695,395	85.5	$357,252,427	8.1	$279,547,699	6.4	$4,390,495,521	1,988
2000-01	$4,062,019,805	84.6	$306,270,102	6.4	$430,390,743	9.0	$4,798,680,650	2,187
2001-02	$4,105,288,711	85.4	$351,545,820	7.3	$350,684,565	7.3	$4,807,519,096	2,263
2002-03	$4,205,134,242	84.6	$350,798,343	7.1	$416,338,733	8.4	$4,972,271,317	2,384

Highlight

- The number of authorized full-time equivalents in the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program was 2,384 in 2002-2003 which is a 38% reduction from the 3,855 full-time equivalents in 1987-1988.

Note: Total IIAP Expednitures as reported above ($4,972,271,317) does not include bad debt allowances of $29,156,735 and $641,638. These three amounts account for the total recorded in the Public Accounts of Canada ($5,002,069,690).

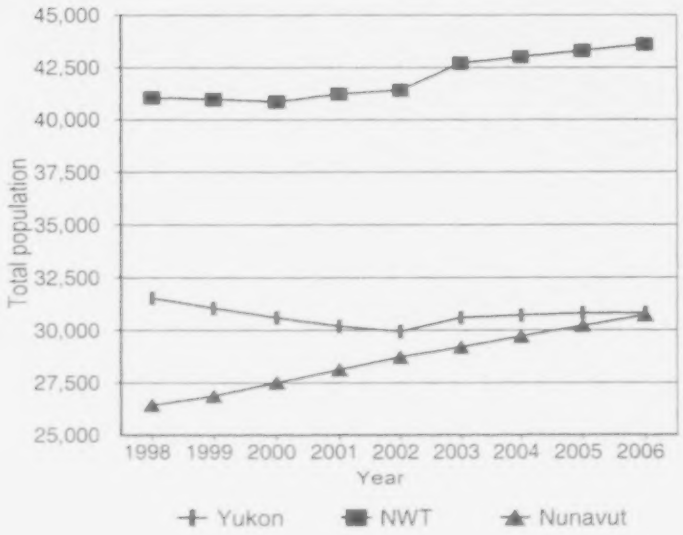
Sources: Band Service Profiles, Finance Branch, DIAND
2002/2003 Estimates, Section III - Performance Accomplishments

SECTION 7

THE NORTH

7.1 Population in the North

Figure 7.1 Population[1,2,3], Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1998 to 2006



Highlight

- According to these estimates, the population for Nunavut will continue to rise. Between 1998 and 2006, the Nunavut population is expected to increase by 16%. Meanwhile, the Yukon population is expected to decrease by 2% over the same period.

Notes:
1. Estimates and Projections are as of July 1st for each particular year.
2. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.
3. Data for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.

Sources: 1998-2002 figures found in the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2002, Statistics Canada; Catalogue No. 91-213-XPB.
2003-2006 figures found in the Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2000-2006, Statistics Canada; Catalogue No. 91-520

7.1 Population in the North (continued)

Table 7.1 Population[1], Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, by Gender 1998 to 2006

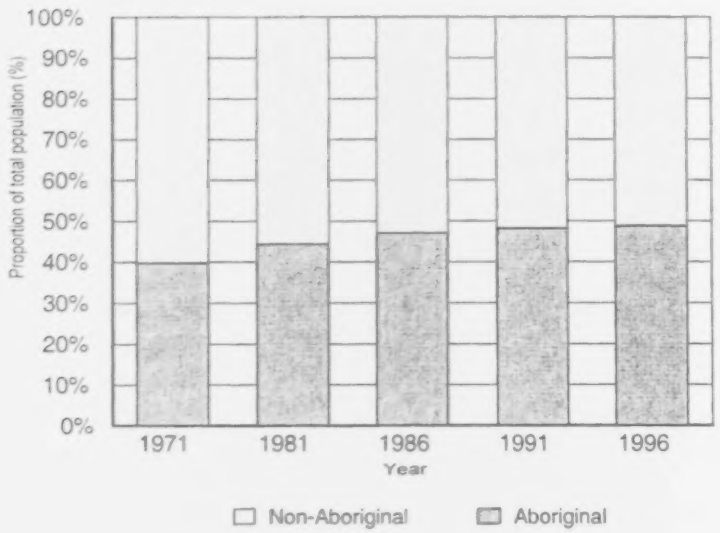
Year	Yukon	NWT [3]	Nunavut [3]
1998 - Total	**31,522**	**41,050**	**26,428**
Males	16,385	21,307	13,903
Females	15,137	19,743	12,525
1999 - Total	**31,052**	**40,970**	**26,860**
Males	16,037	21,205	14,098
Females	15,015	19,765	12,762
2000 - Total	**30,597**	**40,849**	**27,503**
Males	15,762	21,115	14,378
Females	14,835	19,734	13,125
2001 - Total	**30,181**	**41,226**	**28,115**
Males	15,466	21,302	14,688
Females	14,715	19,924	13,427
2002 - Total	**29,924**	**41,403**	**28,715**
Males	15,255	21,376	14,995
Females	14,669	20,027	13,720
2003 [2] - Total	**30,600**	**42,700**	**29,200**
Males	15,600	21,900	15,200
Females	15,000	20,800	14,000
2004 [2] - Total	**30,700**	**43,000**	**29,700**
Males	15,600	22,000	15,400
Females	15,100	21,000	14,300
2005 [2] - Total	**30,800**	**43,300**	**30,200**
Males	15,600	22,100	15,700
Females	15,200	21,200	14,600
2006 [2] - Total	**30,800**	**43,600**	**30,700**
Males	15,600	22,200	15,900
Females	15,300	21,400	14,900

Notes:
1. Estimates and Projections are as of July 1st for each particular year.
2. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.
3. Data for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.

Sources: 1998-2002 figures found in the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2002, Statistics Canada; Catalogue No. 91-213-XPB. 2003-2006 figures found in the Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories 2000-2006, Statistics Canada; Catalogue No. 91-520

7.2 Aboriginal Ancestry Population in the North

Figure 7.2 Total population in the North (Northwest Territories and Yukon) showing percentage of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people, 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991, and 1996



Highlights

- As a percentage of the total population, the Aboriginal population of Yukon increased from 14% in 1971 to 21% in 1996
- The proportion of Aboriginal people in the Northwest Territories over the same period also increased substantially, rising from 53% in 1971 to 62% in 1996
- In 1996, the Ethnic Composition in the North can be compared across three territories. The percentage of Yukon's population who are Aboriginal is 21%, compared to 48% in the Northwest Territories and 85% in Nunavut.
- 75% of Nunavut's Aboriginal population is Inuit.

Notes: 1. These numbers represent a comparable count to previous census years and are **based on Aboriginal Ancestry only**, question #17 in the 1996 Census.
2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
3. NAI refers to North American Indian.

Sources: 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census of Population, INAC Custom Tabulations.

7.2 Aboriginal Ancestry Population in the North (continued)

Table 7.2 Total Population by Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Ethnic Composition, for Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1971 to 1996 Census[1] and for Nunavut and Northwest Territories, 1996 Census

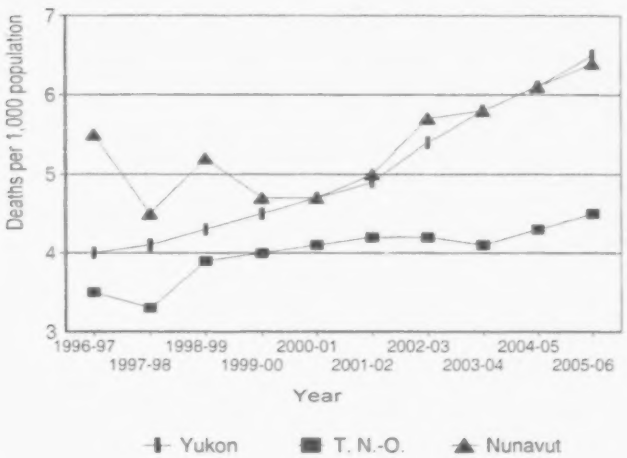
	1971		1981		1986		1991		1996 [1]	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
YUKON										
Autochtones	2 590	14,1	4 045	17,5	4 995	21,4	6 225	22,5	6 440	21,0
Inuit	10	0,1	95	0,4	55	0,2	135	0,5	25	0,1
IAN [3]	2 580	14,0	3 760	16,3	4 710	20,2	5 665	20,5	3 480	11,4
Métis	-	-	190	0,8	165	0,7	380	1,4	110	0,4
Ascendances autochtones multiples	-	-	-	-	65	0,3	45	0,2	2 820	9,2
Non-Autochtones	15 798	85,9	19 030	82,5	18 365	78,6	21 430	77,5	24 210	79,0
Population totale	18 388	100,0	23 075	100,0	23 360	100,0	27 655	100,0	30 650	100,0
TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST										
Autochtones	18 580	53,4	26 430	58,0	30 530	58,7	34 765	60,5	39 850	62,1
Inuit	11 400	32,8	15 910	34,9	18 135	34,9	20 825	36,3	21 670	33,8
IAN [3]	7 180	20,6	7 930	17,4	8 435	16,2	9 915	17,3	1 275	2,0
Métis	-	-	2 590	5,7	2 970	5,7	3 310	5,8	9 810	15,3
Ascendances autochtones multiples	-	-	-	-	1 000	1,9	715	1,2	7 100	11,1
Non-Autochtones	16 225	46,6	19 110	42,0	21 490	41,3	22 665	39,5	24 270	37,8
Population totale	34 805	100,0	45 540	100,0	52 020	100,0	57 430	100,0	64 125	100,0
TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST (limites territorials de 1999) [2]										
Autochtones	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 635	47,7
Inuit	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 825	7,2
IAN [3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 755	25,0
Métis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 255	3,2
Ascendances autochtones multiples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 805	12,3
Non-Autochtones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 400	52,3
Population totale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 035	100,0
NUNAVUT (limites territorials de 1999) [2]										
Autochtones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 215	84,6
Inuit	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 850	75,1
IAN [3]	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0,2
Métis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0,1
Ascendances autochtones multiples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 290	9,1
Non-Autochtones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 875	15,4
Population totale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 090	100,0

Notes:
1. These numbers represent a comparable count to previous census years and are **based on Aboriginal Ancestry only**, question #17 in the 1996 Census.
2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.
NAI refers to North American Indian.

Sources: 1971, 1981, 1986, 1991 and 1996 Census of Population, INAC Custom Tabulations.

7.3 Mortality in the North

Figure 7.3 Mortality Rates (Deaths per 1,000 population) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1996-1997 to 2005-2006



Highlight

- Mortality rates are projected to increase through 2005-2006

Table 7.3 Mortality Rates (per 1,000) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1996-1997 to 2005-2006

Year [1]	Yukon	NWT [2]	Nunavut [2]
1996-97	4.0	3.5	5.5
1997-98	4.1	3.3	4.5
1998-99	4.3	3.9	5.2
1999-00	4.5	4.0	4.7
2000-01	4.7	4.1	4.7
2001-02	4.9	4.2	5.0
2002-03	5.4	4.2	5.7
2003-04	5.8	4.1	5.8
2004-05	6.1	4.3	6.1
2005-06	6.5	4.5	6.4

Notes:

1. This is an update of one of the projection series published by the Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

2. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.

Sources:

1996-97 to 2001-02 figures are found in Annual Demographic Statistics, 2002, Statistics Canada; Catalogue No. 91-213-XPB and 2002-03 to 2005-06 figures are found in Annual Demographic Statistics, 2001, Statistics Canada; Catalogue No. 91-213-XPB.

7.4 Infant Mortality in the North

Highlight

- Since 1996, infant mortality rates have generally been lower in the Yukon than in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Figure 7.4 Infant Mortality Rates[1] (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 1998-2000 (Revised)

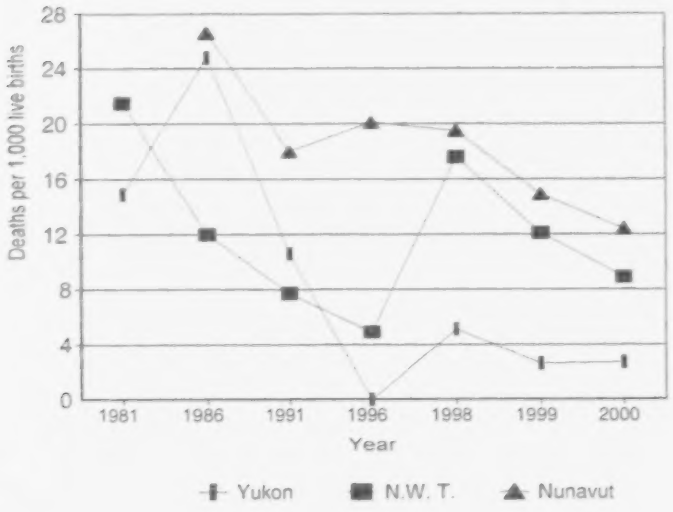


Table 7.4 Infant Mortality Rates[1] (per 1,000 live births) in Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 1998, 1998-2000 (Revised)

Year	Yukon	N.W.T. [1]	Nunavut [1]
1981	14.9	21.5	-
1986	24.8	12.0	26.6
1991	10.6	7.7	18.0
1996	0.0	4.9	20.1
1998	5.1	17.6	19.5
1999	2.6	12.1	14.9
2000	2.7	8.9	12.4

Note:

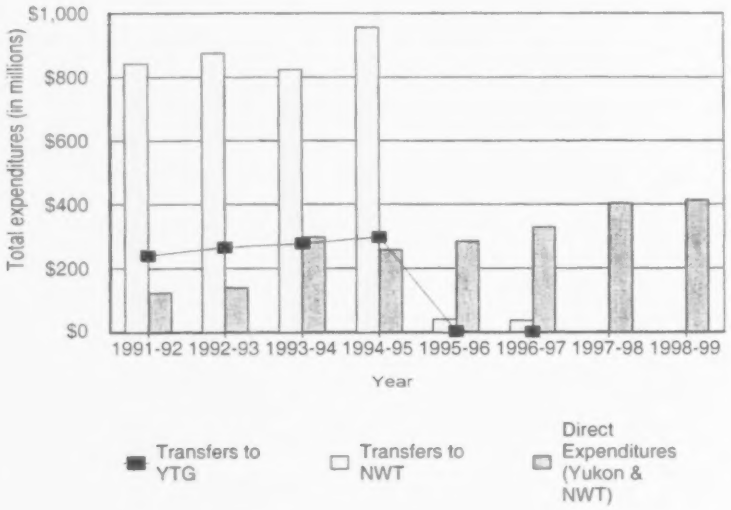
1. Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are based on the 1999 boundaries.

Source:

Statistics Canada. Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada in 2002 Catalogue Number 91-209-XPE

7.5 INAC Expenditures in the North

Figure 7.5 Components of INAC Expenditures in the North, 1991-1992 to 1998-1999.



Highlights

- For the period 1991-1992 to 1994-1995 inclusive, transfers to the territorial governments from INAC increased in every fiscal year.
- The decline in INAC Total Expenditures observed in 1995-1996 is due to the transferred responsibility of the Formula Funding Grants to the Department of Finance.

Notes:
1. Total Transfers to Territorial Governments = Formula Transfers + Other Transfers
2. Total INAC Expenditure (Current dollars) = Transfers to Yukon + Transfers to Northwest Territories + Direct Expenditures.
3. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total INAC expenditures by Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1992=100. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.

Source: Northern Expenditures 1998-1999, INAC.

7.5 INAC Expenditures in the North (continued)

Table 7.5 INAC Expenditures in the North, 1991-1992 to 1998-1999.

Type	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Direct Expenditures by Area of Principal Benefit								
Yukon	64,887	65,602	72,850	80,181	88,695	90,210	108,995	100,395
Northwest Territories	29,997	41,466	171,683	128,095	150,349	176,846	226,063	275,034
North Generally	29,337	33,108	53,217	49,416	45,896	62,522	68,385	38,450
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**124,221**	**140,176**	**297,750**	**257,692**	**284,940**	**329,578**	**403,443**	**413,879**
Total Transfers to Territorial Governments [1]								
Yukon	239,501	265,018	277,300	297,940	2,767	1,020	-	-
Northwest Territories	842,789	874,943	824,141	956,423	40,668	37,004	-	-
Direct Expenditures	124,221	140,176	297,750	257,692	284,940	329,578	403,443	413,879
Total Expenditures (Current dollars) [2]	**1,206,511**	**1,280,137**	**1,399,191**	**1,512,055**	**328,375**	**367,602**	**403,443**	**413,879**
Total Expenditures (Constant 1992 dollars) [3]	**1,219,314**	**1,275,672**	**1,378,513**	**1,468,726**	**315,139**	**347,122**	**374,947**	**381,104**

Highlight

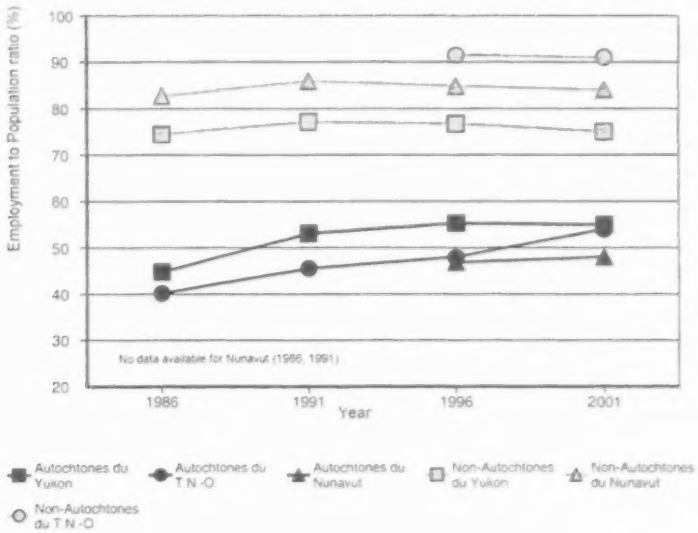
➢ The INAC northern expenditures have increased significantly over the last decade. A major factor in this increase has been the implementation of the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Land Claim beginning in 1993-1994. By 1997-1998 and 1998-99, the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Land Claim accounted for approximately one quarter of all INAC's northern expenditures, $103.3 million and $104.8 million respectively.

Notes:
1. Total Transfers to Territorial Governments = Formula Transfers + Other Transfers
2. Total INAC Expenditure (Current dollars) = Transfers to Yukon + Transfers to Northwest Territories + Direct Expenditures.
3. Constant dollar series is obtained by deflating total INAC expenditures by Statistics Canada's Consumer Price Index for gross domestic product at market prices, 1992=100. The deflator for each fiscal year was calculated by taking the mean of the indices in the four quarters of April 1 to March 31.

Source: Northern Expenditures 1998-1999, INAC.

7.6 Employment in the North

Figure 7.6 Employment/Population Ratios for Aboriginal[1] and Non-Aboriginal people 15 years of age and over, Yukon and Northwest Territories (including Nunavut), 1986,1991, 1996 and 2001



Highlights

- Since 1986, the percentage of employed Aboriginals aged 15 and over has increased in NWT and Nunavut.
- However, the Aboriginal employment/ population ratios across the North are lower than among the non-Aboriginal population.

Note : 1. The definition of Aboriginal has changed across census years affecting comparability over time. Please see the Census Aboriginal definitions in the glossary for an explanation of this.

Sources: 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (Table 11) Census of Population, INAC Core Tabulations.

7.6 Employment in the North (continued)

Table 7.6 Selected Employment Characteristics for Aboriginal[1] and Non-Aboriginal people, 15 years of age and over, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 and Nunavut and Northwest Territories, 1996 and 2001

	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
YUKON								
Population 15+	3,395	14,095	4,330	16,525	4,710	18,560	5,225	17,255
Employed	1,520	10,495	2,300	12,740	2,605	14,240	2,885	12,975
Employment/Population Ratio	44.8	74.5	53.1	77.1	55.3	76.7	55.0	75.0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES								
Population 15+	18,675	16,255	21,390	17,165	24,435	18,710	-	
Employed	7,505	13,445	9,740	14,740	11,725	15,870	-	
Employment/Population Ratio	40.2	82.7	45.5	85.9	48.0	84.8	-	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (1999 Boundaries)								
Population 15+	-	-	-	-	12,220	15,480	12,960	13,985
Employed	-	-	-	-	6,000	12,920	7,045	11,760
Employment/Population Ratio	-	-	-	-	49.1	83.5	54.0	84.0
NUNAVUT (1999 Boundaries)								
Population 15+	-	-	-	-	12,215	3,225	13,470	3,215
Employed	-	-	-	-	5,725	2,950	6,455	2,925
Employment/Population Ratio	-	-	-	-	46.9	91.5	48.0	91.0

Highlights

- In the Northwest Territories, the employment-to-population ratio within the Aboriginal population has increased over each five-year period from 1986 to 2001, reaching 54% in 2001. This growth in employment surpasses that found within the non-Aboriginal population.
- In Yukon, employment growth among Aboriginal persons has exceeded the growth in employment of non-Aboriginal persons.
- Since its establishment, the difference in employment-to-population ratio between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons has been wider in Nunavut than in either Yukon or Northwest Territories.

Note : 1. The definition of Aboriginal has changed across census years affecting comparability over time. Please see the Census Aboriginal definitions in the glossary for an explanation of this.

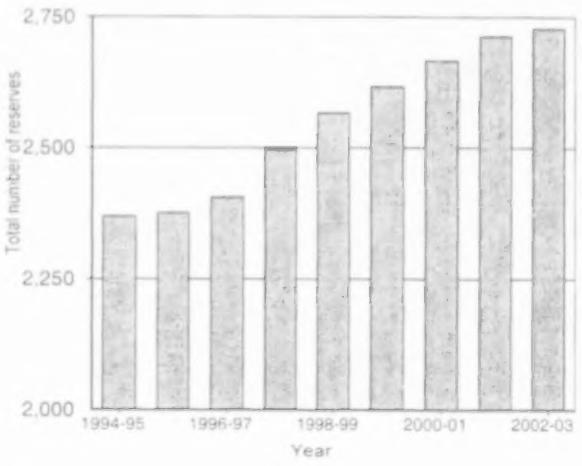
Sources: 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 (Table 11) Census of Population, INAC Core Tabulations.

SECTION 8

ADDITIONAL TOPICS

8.1 Lands

Figure 8.1 Land Administered by INAC,1994-1995 to 2002-2003



Highlights

- INAC-administered land transactions for 2,728 reserves in fiscal year 2002-2003, to a total of approximately 3.1-million hectares of land
- The volume and complexity of land transactions are increasing as economic development is promoted by First Nations, corporations and individuals.

Table 8.1 Land Administered by INAC, 1993-1994 to 2002-2003

Fiscal Year	Number of Reserves	Amount of land (hectares)	Number of bands
1993-94	2,370	2,750,957.0	605
1994-95	2,370	2,750,957.0	607
1995-96	2,376	2,751,603.0	608
1996-97	2,406	2,751,342.0	608
1997-98	2,497	3,044,088.1	608
1998-99	2,567	2,945,110.2	609
1999-00	2,617	2,995,490.4	610
2000-01	2,666	3,035,870.6	612
2001-02	2,713	3,102,772.6	612
2002-03	2,728	3,109,148.8	614

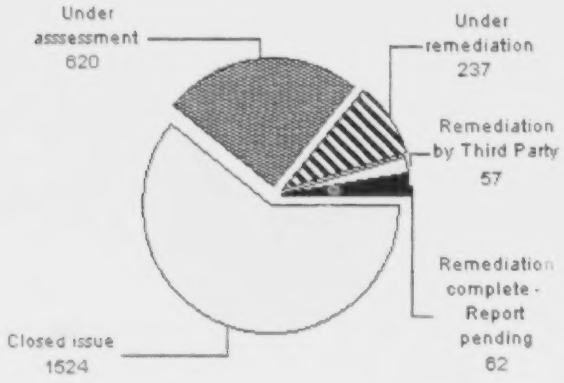
Sources: Indian Lands Registry System, INAC.
2002 Indian Register, INAC.

8.2 Environment

Highlights

- INAC's Contaminated Sites Management Policy was approved in August 2002, and encompasses the identification, assessment, remediation and/or risk management and monitoring of such sites.
- The New Contaminated Sites Management Program has been designed to enable INAC to implement this policy. The program will assist INAC in identifying and remediating contaminated sites to continue work identified to address legal liabilities.
- Of the 2,500 contaminated issues currently listed as of January 8, 2004, 1,524 have been remediated and closed. The remaining 976 issues are continuing to be addressed through INAC's Contaminated Sites Management Plan through the Long Term Capital Plan.

Figure 8.2 National Contaminated Sites Status



Source: Environmental Stewardship Strategy Information Management System (ESSIMS) 2004, INAC.

8.3 Treaties

Table 8.3A Summary – First Nations by Province and Treaty

HISTORIC TREATIES	NWT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PEI	TOTAL
Douglas Treaties		10									10
Murray Treaty							1				1
Peace & Friendship							4	15	13	2	34
Robinson-Huron						17					17
Robinson-Superior						12					12
Upper Canada						8					8
Williams						7					7
Treaty 1					7						7
Treaty 2					9						9
Treaty 3					1	26					27
Treaty 4				27	7						34
Treaty 5				3	29	5					37
Treaty 6			17	29	2						48
Treaty 7			5								5
Treaty 8	5	8	23	3							39
Treaty 9						37	1				38
Treaty 10				5	2						7
Treaty 11	21										21
TOTAL	**26**	**18**	**45**	**67**	**57**	**112**	**6**	**15**	**13**	**2**	**361**

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	Adhesion
PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES		
1	Abegweit	1725 to 1779
2	Lennox Island	1725 to 1779
Code	**NOVA SCOTIA**	**Adhesion**
PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES		
18	Acadia	1725 to 1779
20	Annapolis Valley	1725 to 1779
21	Bear River	1725 to 1779
22	Chapel Island First Nation	1725 to 1779
23	Eskasoni	1725 to 1779
30	Glooscap First Nation	1725 to 1779
26	Membertou	1725 to 1779
27	Millbrook	1725 to 1779
19	Paq'tnkek First Nation	1725 to 1779
24	Pictou Landing	1725 to 1779
25	Shubenacadie	1725 to 1779
28	Wagmatcook	1725 to 1779
29	Waycobah	1725 to 1779
Code	**NEW BRUNSWICK**	**Adhesion**
PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES		
4	Buctouche	1725 to 1779
5	Burnt Church	1725 to 1779
7	Eel Ground	1725 to 1779
8	Eel River Bar First Nation	1725 to 1779
3	Elsipogtog First Nation	1725 to 1779
9	Fort Folly	1725 to 1779
10	Indian Island	1725 to 1779
11	Kingsclear	1725 to 1779
6	Madawaska Maliseet First Nation	1725 to 1779
14	Metepenagiag Mi'kmaq Nation	1725 to 1779
12	Oromocto	1725 to 1779
13	Pabineau	1725 to 1779
15	Saint Mary's	1725 to 1779
16	Tobique	1725 to 1779
17	Woodstock	1725 to 1779

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	QUEBEC	Adhesion
MURRAY TREATY		
50	Nation Huronne Wendat	1763
PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP TREATIES		
52	Gesgapegiag	1725 to 1779
53	Gespeg	1725 to 1779
51	Listiguj	1725 to 1779
54	Viger	1725 to 1779
TREATY 9		
55	Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni	June 7, 1906

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	ONTARIO	Adhesion
ROBINSON-HURON		
198	Batchewana First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
218	Dokis	Sept. 9, 1850
199	Garden River First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
231	Henvey Inlet First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
174	Magnetawan	Sept. 9, 1850
200	Mississauga	Sept. 9, 1850
220	Nipissing First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
179	Sagamok Anishnawbek	Sept. 9, 1850
201	Serpent River	Sept. 9, 1850
137	Shawanaga First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
178	Sheshegwaning	Sept. 9, 1850
222	Temagami First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
202	Thessalon	Sept. 9, 1850
232	Wahnapitae	Sept. 9, 1850
136	Wasauksing First Nation	Sept. 9, 1850
224	Whitefish Lake	Sept. 9, 1850
230	Whitefish River	Sept. 9, 1850
ROBINSON-SUPERIOR		
194	Animbiigoo Zaagi'igan Anishinaabek	Sept. 7, 1850
197	Biinjitiwaabik Zaaging Anishinaabek	Sept. 7, 1850
187	Fort William	Sept. 7, 1850
188	Gull Bay	Sept. 7, 1850
184	Long Lake No. 58 First Nation	Sept. 7, 1850
225	Michipicoten	Sept. 7, 1850
192	Ojibways of Pic River First Nation	Sept. 7, 1850
191	Pays Plat	Sept. 7, 1850
195	Pic Mobert	Sept. 7, 1850
193	Red Rock	Sept. 7, 1850
196	Sandpoint	Sept. 7, 1850
190	Whitesand	Sept. 7, 1850

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	ONTARIO	Adhesion
UPPER CANADA TREATIES		
172	Aamjiwaang (Chippewas of Sarnia)	1764 to 1863
122	Chippewas of Nawash	1764 to 1863
171	Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point	1764 to 1863
166	Chippewas of the Thames	1764 to 1863
123	Chippewas of Saugeen	1764 to 1863
120	Mississauga of the Credit	1764 to 1863
121	Six Nations of the Grand River	1764
170	Walpole Island	1764 to 1863
WILLIAMS TREATIES / UPPER CANADA TREATIES		
160	Alderville	Nov. 15, 1923
141	Beausoleil	Oct. 31, 1923
138	Chippewas of Georgina Island	Oct. 31, 1923
139	Chippewas of Mnjikaning (Rama)	Nov. 15, 1923
161	Curve Lake	Nov. 15, 1923
162	Hiawatha	Nov. 15, 1923
140	Mississauga of Scugog	Nov. 15, 1923

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	ONTARIO	Adhesion
TREATY 3		
153	Anishinabe of Wauzhushk Onigum	Oct. 3, 1873
125	Anishnaabeg of Naongashiing	Oct. 3, 1873
124	Big Grassy	Oct. 3, 1873
126	Couchiching First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
148	Eagle Lake	Oct. 3, 1873
149	Grassy Narrows First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
154	Iskatewizaagegan No.39 Independent FN	Oct. 3, 1873
189	Lac Des Mille Lacs	Oct. 3, 1873
127	Lac La Croix	Oct. 3, 1873
205	Lac Seul	June 9, 1874
128	Naicatchewenin	Oct. 3, 1873
158	Naotkamegwanning	Oct. 3, 1873
129	Nicickousemenecaning	Oct. 3, 1873
151	Northwest Angle No. 33	Oct. 3, 1873
152	Northwest Angle No. 37	Oct. 3, 1873
147	Ochiichagwe'babigo'ining First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
258	Ojibway Nation of Saugeen	Oct. 3, 1873
131	Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
130	Rainy River	Oct. 3, 1873
132	Seine River First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
155	Shoal Lake No. 40	Oct. 3, 1873
133	Stanjikoming First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
150	Wabaseemoong Independent Nations	Oct. 3, 1873
156	Wabauskang First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
157	Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
235	Washagamis Bay	Oct. 3, 1873
TREATY 5		
237	Deer Lake	June 9, 1910
238	North Spirit Lake	1910
208	Pikangikum	Aug. 4, 1876
236	Poplar Hill	Aug. 4, 1876
211	Sandy Lake	June 9, 1910

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	ONTARIO	Adhesion
TREATY 9		
142	Albany	Aug. 3, 1905
242	Aroland	1905
143	Attawapiskat	Aug. 3, 1905
207	Bearskin Lake	July 5, 1929
228	Brunswick House	July 25, 1906
216	Cat Lake	July 21, 1905
221	Chapleau Cree First Nation	August 1905
229	Chapleau Ojibway	August 1905
182	Constance Lake	Aug. 3, 1905
183	Eabametoong First Nation	July 19, 1906
227	Flying Post	July 16, 1906
215	Fort Severn	July 28, 1930
185	Ginoogaming First Nation	Aug. 9, 1906
210	Kasabonika Lake	July 5, 1929
325	Keewaywin	June 9, 1910
212	Kingfisher	July 5, 1929
209	Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug	1929
186	Martin Falls	July 25, 1905
219	Matachewan	June 20, 1906
226	Mattagami	July 7, 1906
326	McDowell Lake	July 18, 1930
203	Mishkeegogamang	July 23, 1905
223	Missanabie Cree	July 30, 1906
144	Moose Cree First Nation	Aug. 9, 1905
213	Muskrat Dam Lake	July 5, 1929
239	Neskantaga First Nation	July 19, 1906
241	Nibinamik First Nation	July 19, 1906
204	North Caribou Lake	July 18, 1930
214	Sachigo Lake	July 5, 1929
259	Slate Falls Nation	July 21, 1905
145	Taykwa Tagamou Nation	Aug. 21, 1905
233	Wahgoshig	June 7, 1906
206	Wapekeka	July 5, 1929
234	Wawakapewin	July 5, 1929
240	Webequie	July 19, 1906
146	Weenusk	July 28, 1930
217	Wunnumin	July 5, 1929

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	MANITOBA	Adhesion
TREATY 1		
261	Brokenhead Ojibway Nation	Aug. 3, 1871
262	Fort Alexander	Aug. 3, 1871
287	Long Plain	Aug. 3, 1871
269	Peguis	Aug. 3, 1871
273	Roseau River	Aug. 3, 1871
283	Sandy Bay	Aug. 3, 1871
293	Swan Lake	Aug. 3, 1871
TREATY 2		
316	Dauphin River	Aug. 21, 1871
280	Ebb and Flow	Aug. 21, 1871
286	Keeseekoowenin	Aug. 21, 1871
271	Lake Manitoba	Aug. 21, 1871
275	Lake St. Martin	Aug. 21, 1871
274	Little Saskatchewan	Aug. 21, 1871
279	O-Chi-Chak-Ko-Sipi First Nation	Aug. 21, 1871
272	Pinaymootang First Nation	Aug. 21, 1871
281	Skownan First Nation	1871
TREATY 3		
265	Buffalo Point First Nation	Oct. 3, 1873
TREATY 4		
294	Gamblers	Sept. 21, 1874
282	Pine Creek	Sept. 24, 1875
291	Rolling River	Sept. 21, 1874
314	Sapotaweyak Cree Nation	Sept. 24, 1875
292	Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve	Sept. 21, 1874
285	Waywayseecappo First Nation	Sept. 21, 1874
324	Wuskwi Sipihk First Nation	1874

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	MANITOBA	Adhesion
TREATY 5		
266	Berens River	Sept. 20, 1875
267	Bloodvein	July 26, 1876
301	Bunibonibee Cree Nation	July 29, 1909
309	Chemawawin Cree Nation	1875
276	Cross Lake First Nation	July 15, 1908
264	Fisher River	Aug. 24, 1908
305	Fox Lake	Aug. 10, 1910
297	Garden Hill First Nations	Aug. 13, 1909
296	God's Lake First Nation	Aug. 6, 1909
310	Grand Rapids First Nation	Sept. 27, 1875
263	Hollow Water	July 26, 1876
268	Kinonjeoshtegon First Nation	July 26, 1876
260	Little Black River	Sept. 7, 1876
270	Little Grand Rapids	Aug. 4, 1876
302	Manto Sipi Cree Nation	Aug. 6, 1909
312	Mosakahiken Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
313	Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation	July 30, 1908
278	Norway House Cree Nation	Sept. 24, 1875
315	Opaskwayak Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
327	Pauingassi First Nation	Aug. 4, 1876
277	Poplar River First Nation	Sept. 20, 1875
300	Red Sucker Lake	Aug. 13, 1909
298	St. Theresa Point	Aug. 13, 1909
303	Sayisi Dene First Nation	Aug. 1, 1910
307	Shamattawa First Nation	Aug. 10, 1910
306	Tataskweyak Cree Nation	June 26, 1908
323	War Lake First Nation	June 26, 1908
299	Wasagamack First Nation	Aug.13, 1909
304	York Factory First Nation	1910

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	MANITOBA	Adhesion
TREATY 6		
328	Marcel Colomb First Nation	Aug. 10, 1898
311	Mathias Colomb	Aug. 10, 1898
TREATY 10		
308	Barren Lands	Aug. 19, 1907
317	Northlands	1906

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	SASKATCHEWAN	Adhesion
TREATY 4		
378	Carry The Kettle	Sept. 25, 1877
366	Cote First Nation	Sept. 15, 1874
361	Cowessess	Sept. 15, 1874
389	Day Star	Sept. 18, 1874
390	Fishing Lake First Nation	Aug. 24, 1876
391	Gordon	Sept. 18, 1874
362	Kahkewistahaw	Sept. 15, 1874
393	Kawacatoose	Sept. 25, 1877
367	Keeseekoose	Sept. 24, 1875
368	The Key First Nation	Sept. 24, 1875
377	Kinistin	Aug. 24, 1876
379	Little Black Bear	Sept. 15, 1874
381	Muscowpetung	Sept. 8, 1875
392	Muskowekwan	Sept. 15, 1874
380	Nekaneet	1874
408	Ocean Man	Sept. 9, 1875
363	Ochapowace	Sept. 15, 1874
382	Okanese	Sept. 9, 1875
383	Pasqua First Nation	Sept. 15, 1874
384	Peepeekisis	Sept. 15, 1874
409	Pheasant Rump Nakota	Sept. 9, 1875
385	Piapot	Sept. 9, 1875
364	Sakimay	Sept. 15, 1874
386	Standing Buffalo	1874
387	Star Blanket	Sept. 15, 1874
365	White Bear	Sept. 9, 1875
376	Yellow Quill	Aug. 24, 1876

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	SASKATCHEWAN	Adhesion
TREATY 5		
350	Cumberland House Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
356	Red Earth	1909
357	Shoal Lake of the Cree Nation	Sept. 7, 1876
TREATY 6		
406	Ahtahkakoop	Aug. 23, 1876
369	Beardy's and Okemasis	Aug. 28, 1876
399	Big Island Lake Cree Nation	June 25, 1913
404	Big River	Sept. 3, 1878
395	Flying Dust First Nation	Sept. 3, 1878
397	Island Lake First Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
370	James Smith	Aug. 23, 1876
353	Lac La Ronge	Feb. 11, 1889
340	Little Pine	July 2, 1879
341	Lucky Man	July 2, 1879
396	Makwa Sahgaiehcan First Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
374	Mistawasis	Aug. 23, 1876
354	Montreal Lake	Feb. 11, 1889
342	Moosomin	1879
343	Mosquito, Grizzly Bear's Head, Lean Man	Aug. 29, 1878
375	Muskeg Lake	Aug. 23, 1876
371	Muskoday First Nation	Aug. 23, 1876
373	One Arrow	Aug. 28, 1876
344	Onion Lake	Aug. 19, 1878
405	Pelican Lake	Aug. 23, 1876
355	Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation	Aug. 10, 1898
345	Poundmaker	Aug. 23, 1876
346	Red Pheasant	Aug. 23, 1876
347	Saulteaux	Aug. 18, 1954
348	Sweetgrass	Sept. 9, 1876
360	Sturgeon Lake First Nation	Aug. 23, 1876
349	Thunderchild First Nation	1879
402	Waterhen Lake	Nov. 8, 1921
407	Witchekan Lake	Nov. 21, 1950

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	SASKATCHEWAN	Adhesion
TREATY 8		
359	Black Lake	July 25, 1899
401	Clearwater River Dene	Aug. 4, 1899
351	Fond du Lac	July 25, 1899
TREATY 10		
403	Birch Narrows First Nation	1906
398	Buffalo River Dene Nation	Aug. 28, 1906
394	Canoe Lake Cree First Nation	Sept. 19, 1906
400	English River First Nation	Aug. 28, 1906
352	Hatchet Lake	Aug. 22, 1907

Code	ALBERTA	Adhesion
TREATY 6		
438	Alexander	Aug. 21, 1877
437	Alexis	Aug. 21, 1877
460	Beaver Lake Cree Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
464	Cold Lake First Nations	Sept. 9, 1876
440	Enoch Cree Nation	Sept. 25, 1877
443	Ermineskin Tribe	1877
465	Frog Lake	Aug. 19, 1878
469	Heart Lake	Sept. 9, 1876
466	Kehewin Cree Nation	Sept. 9, 1876
439	Louis Bull	Sept. 25, 1877
442	Montana	Dec. 8, 1882
431	O'Chiese	May 13, 1950
441	Paul	Aug. 21, 1877
462	Saddle Lake	Sept. 9, 1876
444	Samson	1876
434	Sunchild First Nation	May 25, 1944
459	Whitefish Lake	1900

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	ALBERTA	Adhesion
TREATY 7		
473	Bearspaw (part of Stoney Band)	Sept. 22, 1877
435	Blood	Sept. 22, 1877
433	Chiniki (part of Stoney Band)	Sept. 22, 1877
436	Pikani Nation	Sept. 22, 1877
430	Siksika Nation	Sept. 22, 1877
432	Tsuu T'ina Nation	Sept. 22, 1877
475	Wesley (part of Stoney Band)	Sept. 22, 1877
TREATY 8		
463	Athabasca Chipewyan First Nation	Aug. 4, 1899
445	Beaver First Nation	July 8, 1899
458	Bigstone Cree Nation	Aug. 14, 1899
470	Chipewyan Prairie First Nation	Aug. 10, 1900
448	Dene Tha'	June 23, 1900
450	Driftpile First Nation	June 21, 1899
451	Duncan's First Nation	July 1, 1899
467	Fort McKay First Nation	Aug. 4, 1899
468	Fort McMurray First Nation	Aug. 4, 1899
449	Horse Lake First Nation	July 6, 1899
452	Kapawe'no First Nation	June 21, 1899
447	Little Red River Cree Nation	July 8, 1899
476	Loon River Cree	June 21, 1899
453	Lubicon Lake	July 1, 1899
461	Mikisew Cree First Nation	July 13, 1899
454	Sawridge	June 21, 1899
477	Smith's Landing First Nation	July 17, 1899
455	Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation	June 21, 1899
456	Sucker Creek	June 21, 1899
457	Swan River First Nation	June 21, 1899
446	Tallcree	July 8, 1899
459	Whitefish Lake	1900
474	Woodland Cree First Nation	1899

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	BRITISH COLUMBIA	Adhesion
DOUGLAS TREATIES		
664	Esquimalt First Nation	1850
626	Kwakiutl Band Council	1851
652	Pauquachin First Nation	1852
640	Scia'new First Nation(Beecher Bay)	1850
648	Snuneymuxw First Nation	1854
656	Songhees First Nation	1850
653	Tsartlip First Nation	1852
654	Tsawout First Nation	1852
655	Tseycum First Nation	1852
657	T'Sou-ke Nation	1850
TREATY 8		
547	Blueberry River First Nations	May 13, 1900
544	Dene Tsaa Tse K`nai First Nation	1899
548	Doig River	May 13, 1900
543	Fort Nelson First Nation	Aug. 15, 1910
546	Halfway River First Nation	1899
618	McLeod Lake	March 27, 2000
542	Saulteau First Nations	1899
545	West Moberly First Nations	1899

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Table 8.3B First Nations by Province and Treaty

Code	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	Adhesion
TREATY 8		
762	Deninu K'ue First Nation	1900
761	K'atlodeeche First Nation	June 21, 1899
764	Lutsel K'e Dene	July 25, 1900
759	Salt River First Nation	July 17, 1899
763	Yellowknives Dene First Nation	July 25, 1900
TREATY 11		
758	Acho Dene Koe	July 17, 1922
755	Aklavik	1921
771	Behdzi Ahda First Nation	1921
774	Dechi Laoti' First Nation	Aug. 22, 1921
760	Deh Gah Gotie Dene Council	June 27, 1921
754	Deline	1921
765	Dog Rib Rae	Aug. 22, 1921
752	Fort Good Hope	July 21, 1921
773	Gameti First Nation	Aug. 22, 1921
753	Gwicha Gwich'in	July 26, 1921
780	Inuvik Native	1921
770	Jean Marie River First Nation	1921
768	Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation	1922
757	Liidli Kue First Nation	July 11, 1921
766	Nahanni Butte	July 17, 1922
756	Pehdzeh Ki First Nation	July 13, 1921
767	Sambaa K'e (Trout Lake) Dene	July 17, 1922
751	Tetlit Gwich'in	July 28, 1921
750	Tulita Dene	July 15, 1921
772	West Point First Nation	1921
769	Wha Ti First Nation	Aug.22, 1921

8.3 Treaties (continued)

Highlights

- The Government of Canada and the courts understand treaties between the Crown and Aboriginal peoples to be solemn agreements that set out promises, obligations and benefits for both parties.

- Under the Robinson Superior (1850) and Robinson-Huron (1850) Treaties, the Crown secured an area of about 84,000 square kilometres in what is today central and northern Ontario.

- Other historic treaties include the Beaver Hunting Grounds Treaty (1701) and Treaty of Swegatchy (1760).

Note : See glossary for explanations of Peace and Friendship Treaties, Douglas Treaties, and Williams Treaties.

Sources : Treaty Research Reports, Treaties and Historical Research Centre, INAC.
Treaty Files/Band Histories, Claims and Historical Research Centre, INAC.

8.4 Comprehensive Claims

Highlights

- Comprehensive land claim agreements are modern treaties which resolve issues of Aboriginal rights and title, and provide certainty regarding ownership, use and management of lands and resources. Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement can also include Aboriginal self-government arrangements. Sixteen final agreements have been brought into effect since the Comprehensive Land Claims Policy of the Government of Canada was introduced in 1973.

- The Comprehensive Claims Branch (CCB) is responsible for the negotiation of comprehensive land claims, including self-government arrangements, with Aboriginal groups in various regions of Canada. CCB currently manages 25 comprehensive land claims and related processes involving approximately 100 Aboriginal communities, in eight provinces and three territories. Seven tables are at the final agreement stage; 12 are in agreement-in-principle negotiations; and six remain in the early stages of discussion. During fiscal year 2003-2004 a number of Final Agreements were negotiated and are proceeding to ratification:

  - In Yukon, final comprehensive land claim agreements and separate self-government agreements were concluded with the Kluane, Carcross/Tagish and Kwanlin Dun First Nations. The Kluane agreements came into effect on February 2, 2004, while the Carcross/Tagish and Kwanlin Dun agreements are proceeding towards community ratification.

  - In the Northwest Territories (NWT), a final comprehensive claims and self-government agreement was ratified by the Tlicho in June 2003. It is the first treaty in the NWT to incorporate land claims and constitutionally protected self-government provisions. Federal ratification / legislation is currently being prepared.

  - In Newfoundland and Labrador, a final comprehensive claims and self-government agreement with the Labrador Inuit Association was initiated in August 2003. The communities are expected to proceed with a ratification vote in the summer of 2004.

- The Federal Treaty Negotiation Office (FTNO) in Vancouver is responsible for managing Canada's participation in the British Columbia treaty process. There are currently 53 accepted claims. Negotiations are proceeding at 42 tables involving 124 First Nation communities. During the 2003-2004 fiscal year, agreements-in-principle (AIPs) were signed with the Lheidli T'enneh, Maa-nulth, Sliammon and Tsawwassen First Nations. These tables have commenced final agreement negotiations. The Snuneymuxw First Nation also reached AIP agreement and is expected to hold its community ratification in the winter of 2004.

Source: 2003-2004, Comprehensive Claims, INAC.

8.5 Specific Claims

Highlights

- During the fiscal year 2002-2003, the Specific Claims Branch settled 18 specific claims with a total settlement value of $195 million. Since the inception of the program and up to March 2003, the Branch has settled 251 specific and treaty land entitlement claims.

- As of March 31, 2003, 115 specific claims were under negotiation, with a further 535 under assessment, and 29 at the Indian Specific Claims Commission (ISCC).

Source: 2002-2003 Specific Claims, INAC.

8.6 Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs)

Highlight

- Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs) are managed by, and accountable to, First Nations communities. They assume responsibility for the delivery of programs and services previously provided by the department. INAC regional offices work in partnership with CEDOs to establish First Nation control over local program priorities, expenditures, design, delivery and advisory services.

Figure 8.6 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada, 1994-1995 to 2002-2003

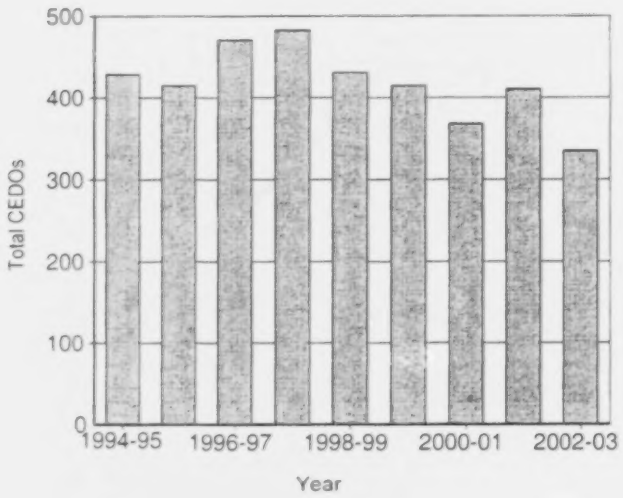


Table 8.6 Total Number of All Types of Community Economic Development Organizations (CEDOs), Canada, 1993-1994 to 2002-2003

Fiscal year	Total CEDOs All Types
1993-94	386
1994-95	429
1995-96	415
1996-97	471
1997-98	483
1998-99	431
1999-00	415
2000-01	368
2001-02	411 [1]
2002-03	335 [2]

Notes:

1. Data may differ from previously reported numbers due to revisions to the database.
2. Number of CEDOs will increase as new reports are provided.

Source:

1993-2003 Information Management Branch, INAC.

GLOSSARY

Glossary

Aboriginal Census Definitions: The 1996 Census introduced several changes to the questions pertaining to the Aboriginal population asked in the 1991 Census. The changes have allowed for multiple definitions of the Aboriginal population, each with different population counts. Users of census data should understand the differences in definitions between census years, which in turn affect the comparability of the Total Aboriginal, Inuit, Métis, and North American Indian populations across censuses.

The difference in counts arises in 1996 with the inclusion of a new question concerning Aboriginal Identity (Q18), in addition to the Ethnic Origin (Q17), Band Membership (Q20) and Registered Indian (Q21) questions asked in 1991. 1996 Identity based data cannot be compared directly with the ancestry/origin based data from previous censuses.[1]

Prior to 1996, counts of Aboriginal persons were derived primarily from a question that asked respondents about their ancestry. In 1986 and 1991, respondents were to indicate if they were either North American Indian (NAI), Métis or Inuit/Eskimo. In 1981, respondents with Aboriginal origins were to indicate the origins of status or registered Indian, non-status Indian, Métis or Inuit. In 1971, the respondent's paternal ancestry was to be reported, if multiple ethnic origins were reported only one origin was captured, resulting in one ethnic origin per respondent.[1]

In both the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, respondents were asked: "To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?". In 1991, 15 of the most frequent origins were listed and respondents were asked to mark as many as were applicable. In addition, two blank spaces were provided for other responses, and several other origins were provided as examples. In 1996, the questionnaire did not provide a list of answer categories, and instead provided four blank spaces for respondents to write in their origins. Examples of origins were provided as illustrations, and for the first time, "Canadian" was included among the examples. These modifications, in particular the inclusion of "Canadian" resulted in a major change in the way ethnic origins were reported. The number of "Canadian" responses was high, suggesting that respondents who had previously considered themselves of alternative ancestry were choosing Canadian origin in 1996[1] This may have had an impact on the pattern of responses for Aboriginal origins.

As explained above, the 1996 Census includes a new lens to view the Aboriginal population. This lens is "identity", measured by responses to the question, "Is this person an Aboriginal person, that is, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo)?"(Q18). North American Indian (NAI), Métis, and Inuit were the printed choices given, with the instruction to mark the circle(s) that best apply. From this question population counts were obtained for NAI only, Métis only, and Inuit only, as well as those who claimed multiple Aboriginal identities.

Unless noted (1), this information was taken from the INAC Census publication entitled: *Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics from the 1996 Census*, the other source consulted was (1) Statistics Canada, *The Daily, January 13, 1999*, Catalogue no. 11-001E.

Glossary (continued)

Adults in Institutional Care: INAC provides funding for care in Type I and II institutions which may be located on a reserve or operated by the province. Individuals are assessed according to provincial standards to determine the level of care required. Residents of institutions are generally elderly and disabled persons in need of supervision and assistance. **Type I:** "...required by a person who is ambulant and/or independently mobile, who has decreased physical and/or mental faculties, who requires primarily supervision and/or assistance with activities of daily living and provision for meeting psycho-social needs through social and recreational services. The period of time during which care is required is indeterminate and related to the individual condition";
Type II:"...required by a person with a relatively stabilized (physical or mental) chronic disease or functional disability, who, having reached the apparent limit of his recovery, is not likely to change in the near future, who has relatively little need for the diagnostic and therapeutic services of a hospital but who requires availability of personal care on a continuing 24-hour basis, with medical and professional nursing supervision and provision for meeting psycho-social needs. The period of time during which care is required is unpredictable but usually consists of a matter of months or years".
(Source: Adult Long Term Institutional Care, Report of the Sub-Committee on Special Services in Hospitals, 1984).

Average Annual Growth Rate: The formula used to calculate average annual growth rates was: AAGR = (X1 / X0) 1/n - 1 where: X1 = data for the most recent year in period X0 = data for the earliest year in period n = length of period (years).

Bill C-31: "Passed by Parliament in June 1985, Bill C-31 contained important amendments to the *Indian Act*. It had three principal goals: to eliminate discrimination based on gender and marital status in the *Indian Act*; to restore Indian status to victims of past discrimination; and to enable Indian bands to assume control over their membership. As a result of Bill C-31, the *Indian Act* now essentially treats men and women equally when determining status, and prevents anyone from gaining or losing status through marriage" (Source: Lands, Revenues and Trust Review, Phase II Report INAC).

Children in Care: The number of children who were placed away from parental care to protect them from neglect and/or abuse, or to prevent neglect and/or abuse either in foster care, group homes or institutional care.

Devolution: Refers to the transfer of services and programs from INAC control to Indian bands, tribal councils and other Indian authorities.

Dwellings: Defined as self-contained living accommodations (with at least one separate bedroom), and considered to be a main residence, irrespective of occupancy, level of completeness, or need for renovation or replacement.

Geographic Zones:

Urban: A zone where a First Nation is located within 50 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Rural: A zone where a First Nation is located between 50 km and 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Remote: A zone where a First Nation is located over 350 km from the nearest service centre having year-round road access.
Special Access: A zone where a First Nation has no year-round road access to the nearest service centre and, as a result, experiences a higher cost of transportation.
Service Centre: A community where the following services are available:
a) - supplies, material and equipment (ie. for construction, office operations, etc.);
b) - a pool of skilled or semi-skilled labour;
c) - at least one financial institution, bank, trust company, credit union, etc.;
d) - provincial services (such as health services, community and health services, environment services); and
e) - Federal services (such as Canada Post, employment centre).

Indian Lands Registry System (ILRS): The Indian Lands Registry System (ILRS) is a web-based application consisting of a database of instruments registered in the Indian Lands Registry relating to Reserve Lands and Crown Lands. The ILRS is the authoritative source for reserve names.

The First Nation Land Management Act allows First Nations to opt out of the land tenure provisions of the Indian Act, and in its place, to substitute their own land management codes to manage reserve lands and resources. This Act states that a First Nation Land Register shall be established. A First Nation Land Register System will be available early in the year 2003.

Indian Register: "The Indian Register is a list of Registered Indians (as defined in the *Indian Act*) kept by INAC. Information on this list concerning the demographic characteristics of the Indian population is updated regularly by band officials and published for December 31 of each year".

Life Expectancy: "Is an estimation of the average number of years of life remaining to each member of a group of persons. It is calculated on the basis of observed age-specific mortality rates at any particular moment in time, assuming that the risks of dying remain constant from the moment of estimation until the death of all members of the group" (Source: Wilkins, Russell, Health Status in Canada, 1926-1976, Institute for Research on Public Policy, May 1980).

Reserves: As defined in the *Indian Act*, a tract of land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty that has been set apart by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of a band.

Self-Government: Pursuant to Canada's Inherent Right Policy, the Self-Government Branch manages the negotiation of practical and workable self-government arrangements with Aboriginal groups and with relevant provinces or territories in areas affecting their jurisdiction and interests. The branch is also responsible for policy development and the coordination of activities that support negotiations, strengthen Aboriginal governance and develop new fiscal relationships with Aboriginal governments.

Sewage Disposal System: Includes the presence of lift stations, septic systems, force mains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers, and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Sewage Disposal System Adequacy: Refers to the presence of one of the following types of sewage disposal systems: Piped, Community Septic Field/Tank, Individual Septic Field/Tank, Septic Truck and Other. Adequate Sewage Disposal System includes the presence of lift stations, septic systems, force mains, sewage collection mains, manholes, service connections, treatment plants, lagoons and outfall sewers and appurtenances, but excludes plumbing and fixtures.

Social Assistance: The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (INAC) Social Assistance Program is one component of the departmental Social Development Program.

INAC has engaged in on-reserve social assistance activities with the broad objective of providing individuals and families with the means to meet basic needs for food, clothing and shelter. INAC also funds special needs allowances for goods and services which

are essential to the physical or social well-being of an eligible recipient but are not included as items of basic need, such as basic items of furniture and cost of a physician recommended diet. The department's present involvement in social assistance activities is primarily to provide funding to First Nations who in turn deliver programs and services to community members.

INAC must adopt the terms and conditions of provincial and territorial general assistance programs. While INAC may directly deliver the social assistance program, the program has been largely devolved. In 2000-2001, 538 First Nations administered their own program (This figure does not include First Nations functioning under self-government arrangements).

Social Assistance Recipients: Are defined as a combination of the number of families (heads of household) and single individuals who are eligible to receive social assistance funding.

Social Assistance Beneficiaries: Are defined as a combination of the number of persons in a family and single individuals.

Specific Claim: The Specific Claims Branch is responsible for the assessment, negotiation and settlement, or other form of final disposition, of Indian claims against Canada, which are submitted to the government under this program.

Glossary (continued)

Treaties: The Peace and Friendship Treaties of 1725-79 involve 34 Mi'kmaq and Maliseet First Nations in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the Gaspé region of

Québec. The Peace and Friendship Treaties did not require the Mi'kmaq and Maliseet signatories to surrender any rights to land or resources.

From 1850-54, Governor James Douglas entered into treaties with 14 First Nations on Vancouver Island, creating the Douglas Treaties, sometimes called the Vancouver Island Treaties.

In 1923, the Government of Canada acquired about 5.2 million hectares of land in central and southern Ontario through two Williams Treaties. The first was made on October 31, 1923 with the Chippewa of Christian Island, Georgian Island, and Rama. The second on November 15, 1923 with the Mississauga of Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Scugog Lake, and Alderville.

Water Delivery System: Refers to the water delivery system (i.e., piped, well, trucked, other) received by a housing unit.

Water Delivery Service Adequacy: Refers to the presence of one of the following types of water delivery systems: Piped, Community Well, Individual Well, Truck A, Truck B and Other. Note: Although Adequate Water Delivery includes Truck B water delivery (truck to barrel), the houses have not been plumbed to accept the services (i.e., cistern and pressurized system) and can be considered inadequate.